

JUNE, 1935

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The ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

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Photo: Franz Mayer

History in Stone . . . Old Convent Arches, Mexico City

A 'Secret Room' For Every Man

By Lorado Taft

Distinguished American Sculptor

THROUGHOUT the ages there have been men who delighted in whittling, drawing, painting, modelling. They decorated their bodies, their homes, and their shrines.

Now and then one of these craftsmen had a vision of something more wonderful or more beautiful than anything he had known before: an ideal which he felt must be preserved and shared with others. He may have glimpsed the mystery of the "burning bush" or dreamed of "angels ascending and descending." Perhaps an inexplicable joy thrilled him; perhaps an overpowering awe. In any case, it was something vastly important to him; something that compelled him to make in enduring material a record of his experience. That . . . was art.

Studying these emotional expressions of other days, one is constantly impressed by their earnestness, their naïvely passionate appeal—an appeal at times as poignant and inarticulate as the moans of an affectionate household pet. Along with the prophets of Israel and the world's real poets, these often nameless toilers of the centuries came closest, it seems to me, to a fulfillment of Nietzsche's high ideal: "Life means for us constantly to transform into life and flame all that we are or meet with."

It is through poetry and painting and sculpture—art in various materials—that life begins to explain itself. The thing he found most precious, his highest ideal, man has always embodied in the form of art, and transmitted with his love to those coming after.

Aside from their intrinsic worth, these precious things have another value for us, a message particularly needed in our modern world. They help us to realize the infinite sequence of life. As individuals, we too often have little accumulated wisdom of our own, slight appreciation of the gifts of the ages. Our lives are too often casual, without background. Our homes sometimes seem to be on casters, like our furniture—ever moving, ever changing. Our recreations become more hectic, sixty or seventy miles per hour. Our only music is jazz; our only drama the movie; our only literature the strident daily . . . If only we could, and would, pause long enough to read the messages of the centuries!

Here is my own oft-repeated confession of faith. I hold that as intelligent beings we have a right to:

It is that very personal gallery of beautiful things—memories as well as objects of art—that brings peace to the worried and wearied.

(1) All of the beauty around us—the beauty of nature which most of us never perceive;

(2) All of the inheritance of the past—of which so many of us are quite unconscious; and

(3) The new talent which springs up perennially—but which the rush of our life is wont to extinguish before it takes root.

Each of us, then, to live adequately, should throw his life open to the influences of art.

There are ten thousand ways to study art; and to appreciate art, there are at least ten million ways, suited to every eye and to every perception. Let us consider just two ways out of this multitude.

THE first way is actually to make art, or to try to make it. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell used to say, "One of the quickest ways to reach appreciation of a master is to try production in his line long enough to realize that he is a genius and you are not."

The best way to learn to appreciate sculpture is not to read about it, but to try to do it. It is worth the effort. You may find that you have a knack for it, and if so, you have opened up a whole world of joyous adventure. More likely you will discover that you have no knack for it. But even then you will at least have learned how difficult it is.

The second way to enter into an appreciation of art is by actually seeing spread out before the eye, in replica or in fact, the orderly sequence of artistic productions down through mankind's long history. Everyone can make such a museum, modestly. The exhibits need not be more than plaster casts or paper silhouettes. But they should be organized in orderly sequence, and so placed that the relationships of different nations and periods are evident.

Such study opens new vistas. Wider and wider views upon life. In a sermon by a friend of mine, a Southern pastor, I find these vibrant words:

"The really poor, whether they are peasants or princes, are those who have in their souls no secret room where Beauty comes sometimes to visit them. They are most rich whose lives approximate a succession of beautiful moments."

Build you secret rooms for Beauty!

France—a nation of many diverse types.



Old Rome's Three

LATINS? Dismiss the word from your vocabulary and the idea from your mind. It is one of those vague conceptions which, like woolly clouds for the bad painter, occupy the canvass of thought, complete the picture, and—mean nothing. Italy, France, and Spain differ more than they are alike.

"But the language . . ." you will argue.

Very well. Let us begin by putting that argument out of the way. What is it that strikes you as similar in Italian, French, and Spanish? It is precisely that which is neither Spanish, nor Italian, nor French. It is a common origin—Latin—imposed on France and Spain by a merely fortuitous accident, that of conquest, and on Italy by the more normal process of history.

In the case of France and Spain, the foreign character of their source-language is obvious. In the case of Italy, the profound changes in psychology which history and successive invasions have brought about in the course of twenty centuries are equivalent to foreignness. A comparison of Latin with Italian will suffice to prove it.

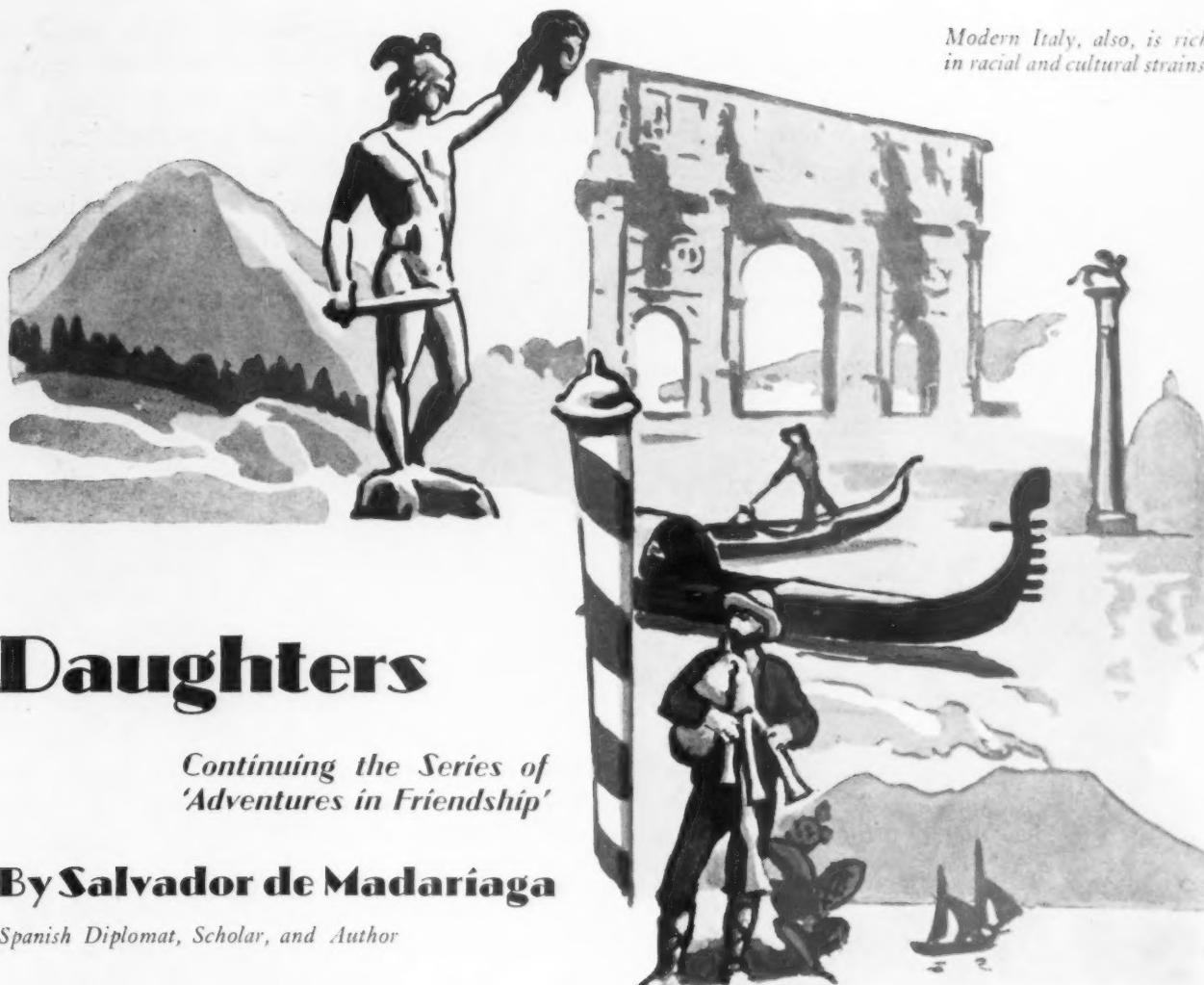
Latin is a language of great sobriety and concision. Nothing can rival the medal-like relief of such things as Scipio's epitaph: *Sta, viator, heroem calcas.* It is also a language of scientific and complicated construction in which, thanks to the pattern created by the grammatical agreement of the words, sentences

can be pieced together with Chinese precision and complexity which every schoolboy appreciates. It is, finally, a voluminous and ponderous language, not unlike German in its capacity for mass and weight.

Of this cathedral-organ, the Italians have made a violin. Modern Italian contains more *i*'s than any other language on earth. Now, the letter *i*, which sounds *ee*, is the most pointed and sharp of sounds. It suggests acuteness, penetration, intention, astute cleverness, close adherence to facts, and consummate ability to needle one's way through them, in fine, all the qualities of the *mind intent*.

If the weight and mass of Latin have transformed themselves into the edge and sharpness of Italian, the ample harmony of the Latin organ has become the thin but exquisite melody of the Italian violin. Italian is so melodious that, in the course of time, it had naturally become the language of music and remained in undisputed possession of that territory until a wave of nineteenth century nationalism evicted it from the realms of French and German music, and then from those of other nations.

THE melodious tendency of Italian is an inherent element in the development of the language itself insofar as it influences the evolution of words. While in speaking the Frenchman *defines* his words and the Spaniard *throws* them as if with a sling, the



Modern Italy, also, is rich in racial and cultural strains.

Daughters

*Continuing the Series of
'Adventures in Friendship'*

By **Salvador de Madariaga**

Spanish Diplomat, Scholar, and Author

Italian modulates and sings them while tasting their substance as if the words were made of some delicious candy. Whatever the substance, there is no doubt about the shape of the Italian word: it is florid. It has curls like the *coloratura* of Italian songs and the hair of the lovely daughters of Italy.

The French word wears its hair cut short in military fashion and carefully brushed; the Spanish word is apt to be shaggy and at times unkempt. Neither can vie with the melodious perfection of the line which the Italian word exhibits . . .

You may think that I linger on this question of languages. But you—not I—raised it. I was saying, please remember, that Italy, France, and Spain differ more than they are alike and you raised the argument of language against me. Now it happens that language provides a very good illustration for my assertion, for, from the same language, the so-called Latin nations have made three utterly different tongues which naturally suggest and emphasize the profound differences in their character.

We of Spain are apt to find Frenchmen too cold

and knowing, and Italians too self-conscious and artistic. In so judging, of course, we judge ourselves, or rather give away the elements of a judgment to be passed on us. When we contemplate the Frenchman we do not object precisely to his capacity for standing coolly over grave difficulties, for that we rather appreciate and think we can do ourselves—but to the fact that he should be able to calculate in moments when calculation is sacrilege to us, for instance in the presence of love or of death, the two great passions of the Spaniard.

Yet the Frenchman is normal and right. Life must be lived, and love and death are, after all, but two accidents in the life of the living. The Frenchman's subconscious attitude towards love or death is "Business as usual." The Spaniard is subconsciously shocked. He feels in love and in death something august which sets them apart, makes them of a different substance, incommensurable and unblendable with anything else life has to offer.

That is why love is a far more manageable affair in France, where it often stays within the bounds of

comedy, than in Spain, where it often leads to tragedy; that is why, also, the French have so thoroughly assimilated death to life by means of ceremony. A French funeral is the most rigid ceremony evolved by Western civilization; it is an act of organized life in which rights and preëminences of the living are given at least as much consideration as their feelings.

AS for the Italians, the Spanish subconscious attitude is that they know too well what they want and perhaps also that they know too well how they look. Remember that letter *i*. It is pointed and full of purpose. But here again the Spaniard's subconscious attitude judges himself as much as it does the Italian. For it reveals that the Spaniard does not like to coöperate too actively with facts and events or, as religiously minded people would put it, to tempt the Lord. The assiduous use of mental powers, which we of Spain associate with Italy, makes us feel in the Italian a sense of artistry which we find very close to self-consciousness.

The Spaniard refrains from doing things too well—which often leaves him short of the mark of the good-enough. There is in him a shyness, a kind of shame of the perfect which is at bottom a manifestation of his keen sense of nature. He does not like to travel as far away from nature as a perfect artist must travel to attain perfection. Hence that lack of finish observable even in the highest achievements of Spaniards—Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, for instance. (Velazquez, the most finished artist that ever was is a paradox.) Now this sense of artistry, which we detect in Italy, seems to us almost wicked. The old Puritan who lurks behind the Spaniard recoils from it, almost mistrusts it.

Compare, for instance, Spain's reticence with Italy's gift for expression and manifestation. The contrast begins to appear, though in a less pronounced fashion, in a comparison with France. The French gift of expression, however, is intellectual. An anarchist throws a bomb on the floor of the French Parliament. The president quietly says: *La séance continue*. A Spanish president, equally cool, would have been shy of expressing his coolness so well, that is, of knowing or noticing his own coolness.

The Italian gift goes further. It covers countenance, situation, circumstances, dress, and aims at effect. It achieves its masterpieces in such human beings as Benvenuto Cellini or in such mass-movements as Fascism. The perfection of uniforms, sym-

bols, salutations, mottoes, and gestures, appeals to Spaniards as overwhelmingly artistic. We are simpler and closer to nature. We did it all with harness and horse and a few firearms and three small boats led by an Italian sailor who was so mad that he could pass for a Spaniard. Then in Mexico, Cortez burned his boats but it was all quiet and matter of fact. And he took away all the wood and screws.

In saying all this, I am assuming that Italy, France, and Spain can be treated as units for purposes of comparison. A bold assumption!

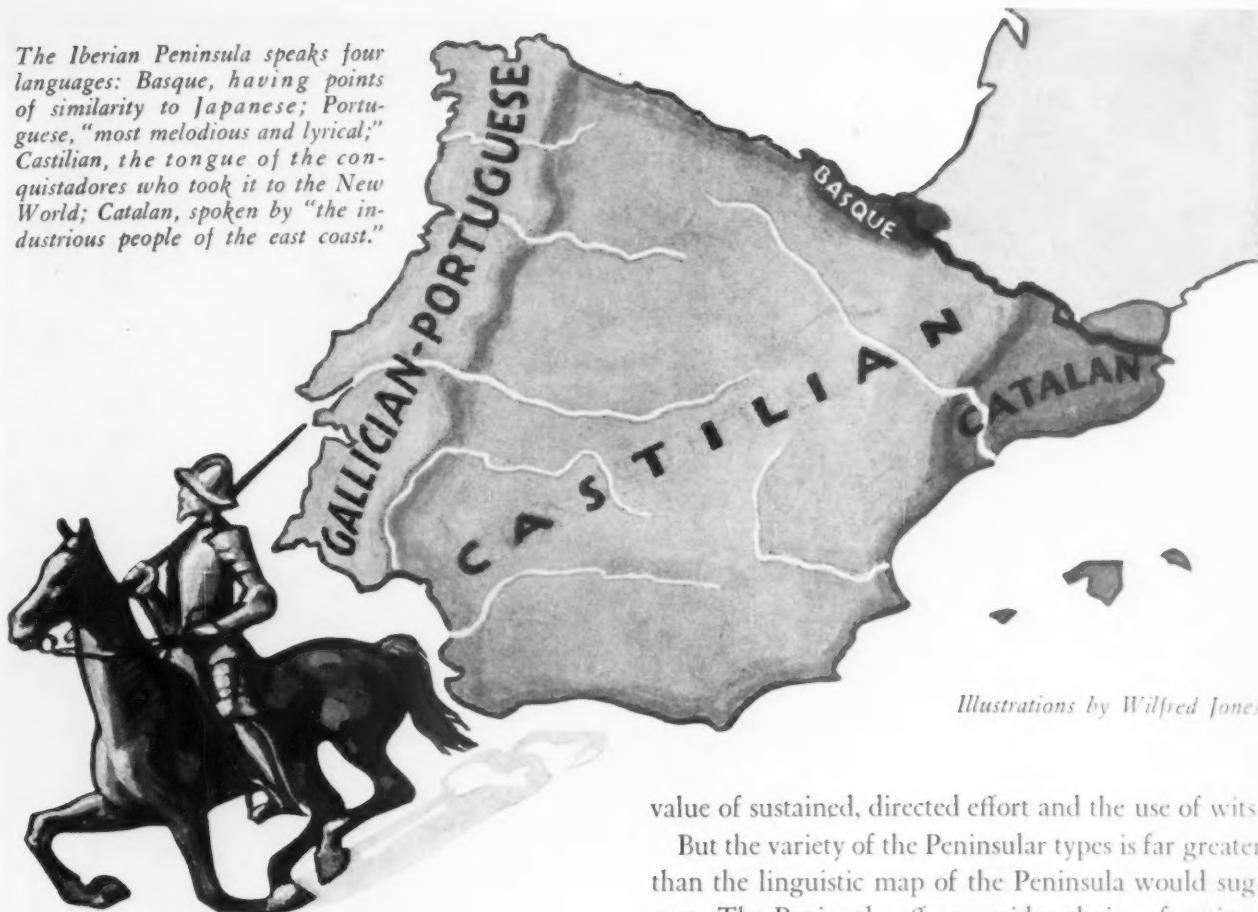
France is Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Mid-European. How can you lump together a Provençal, born amongst dusty and luminous olive trees, fed on garlic and light wine, and a Breton wandering amidst cloud-riden and rocky coasts facing the Atlantic main; the Basque, happy in the undisturbed possession of a smiling country, and the round-headed Lorraine settled on the eastern border haunted by a tradition of enmity and war; the fiery and concentrated hillman of the Massif Central, who looks almost Spanish, and the matter of fact businessman of the Northern low lands, who looks almost Flemish; the cautious Norman, who understates his case and hides his game, and the hearty Marseillaise . . .

Nor is the Spaniard less varied. For, to begin with, the Peninsula speaks four languages, one of which, Basque, is said by philologists to resemble Japanese more than it does Castilian. Its verbs rejoice in the possession of several thousands of forms so that the simplest statement may take a different form if said to a person of higher or of lower station, a man or a woman, in joy or in sadness. (I fear however there is no verb-form to discriminate between statements made in truth and in falsehood.)

LEAVING aside this picturesque remainder (or reminder) of a bygone age, there are in the Peninsula three Latin languages, the western or Portuguese, the central or Castilian, and the eastern or Catalan. The preëminent historical rôle of Castile has carried the central language beyond its natural borders. But the natural domain of the three languages might, without more imagination than is generally brought to history and geography, be related to the distribution of water in the Peninsula.

Portuguese is the language of the lands rich in natural water, the lands which receive the rivers of Spain when they are already voluminous and abundant. Castilian is the language of dry and stony Spain,

The Iberian Peninsula speaks four languages: Basque, having points of similarity to Japanese; Portuguese, "most melodious and lyrical;" Castilian, the tongue of the *conquistadores* who took it to the New World; Catalan, spoken by "the industrious people of the east coast."



Illustrations by Wilfred Jones

where there is no water to be had. Catalan is the language of the lands where water is scarce and, through hard work and industry, can be turned to splendid account. In Valencia, for instance, bridges span a wide river-bed but the bed is empty; the river flows in the chessboard of canals which make the whole valley a lucrative paradise.

There is more than meets the eye in this relation between water and language. For Portuguese is the most melodious and lyrical of the Peninsular languages; for a long time in the Middle Ages, all Peninsular poets, even Castilians, wrote in Portuguese. The land is mellower and softer. In Portuguese bull-fights, the bull is not killed. It is true in the Portuguese revolution, their king was killed while ours was allowed to leave the country in peace, but then all rules have exceptions and kings are not bulls.

Castilian is a bony and stony language as befits the land of castles, the dry stretches of the central tableland. It is the language of the *conquistadores* which spreads from California to Patagonia, and in which Don Quixote gallops over the whole earth . . . And Catalan is the language of the industrious people of the eastern coast, in touch with Mediterraneans and Levantines from the south, people who know the

value of sustained, directed effort and the use of wits.

But the variety of the Peninsular types is far greater than the linguistic map of the Peninsula would suggest. The Peninsula offers a wider choice of settings and landscapes than any other nation, from Norway-like fjords in Galicia to Palestinian palm-groves in Alicante, from the snow tops of Asturias and the Scottish-looking valleys of industrial Biscay to the enchanted gardens and perpetual spring of Andalusia.

The Spanish Peninsula is Atlantic and Mediterranean, with a few more things specifically her own such as Castile. France is Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Mid-European. Italy is therefore the most purely Mediterranean of the three.

YEET she is, perhaps, no less varied than France or Spain. For her northern parts, the knee of the boot, lie on the Continent, in the recesses of those Alps which are one of the most important centers of Western civilization. The Northern Italians, creators of banking and of statesmanship, are Europeans of the purest dye. While the lower part and the point of the boot, Naples and Sicily breed Mediterranean, sun-bathed men and women, life-worshippers and time-enjoyers. Then Italy, which we are wont to imagine as stretching north-south, is really placed north-west, south-east so that while Turin is nearly French, the heel of the boot is Levantine [Continued on page 69]



Photo: Underwood & Underwood

Steel Mammoth

Railroads: Government Ownership?

◆ THIS DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH, while specifically directed towards the transportation problem in the United States, is rooted in an economic issue of world-wide interest: government and business . . . The following statements are impartially presented as the views of recognized spokesmen for and against government ownership of railways. You, the reader, are to be the judge . . . Comment, briefly stated, is invited.—The Editors.

Yes—

Says Burton K. Wheeler

*United States Senator from Montana
Chairman, Senate Interstate Commerce Committee*

NO BETTER testimonial of the timeliness of a discussion of this subject can be shown than the numerous memorials and petitions that have been sent to Congress lately by various civic organizations and service clubs protesting against government ownership of railways. This was before legislation on the subject had been introduced in Congress and before there had been any recent debate on the matter, and it has struck me as an attempt at locking the barn before the horse gets in. These protests have been mainly based on a fear for the destruction of capitalism and unnecessary governmental interference with private enterprise.

It would be well to point out, however, that the peculiarly public function of our arteries of commerce makes it essential that there be enough government interference to not only protect the public against any mishandling, but to insure to the public the best possible system of transportation. This has never been seriously questioned legally or economically in the last hundred years, nor, for that matter, as far back as 2,000 years.

How well this concept fits in with the American constitutional government may be seen from a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1873:

That railroads, though constructed by private corporations and owned by them, are public highways has been the doctrine of nearly all the courts ever since such conveniences of passage and transportation have had any existence. Very early the question arose whether a State's right of eminent domain could be exercised by a private corporation created for the purpose of constructing a railroad. Clearly it could not unless taking land for such a purpose by such an agency is taking land for public use.

The right of eminent domain nowhere justifies taking property for private use. Yet it is a doctrine universally accepted that a State legislature may authorize a private corporation to take land for the construction of such a road, making compensation to the owner. And the reason why the use has always been held a public one is that such a road is

a highway, whether made by the government itself or by the agency of such corporate bodies. . . .

It has never been considered a matter of any importance that the road was built by the agency of a private corporation. No matter who is the agent, the function performed is that of the State.

Twenty-six years later the same court, after citing the above decision with approval, declared that:

A railroad is a public highway and none the less so because constructed and maintained through the agency of a corporation deriving its existence and powers from the State. Such a corporation was created for public purposes. It performs a function of the State.

Rail transportation must of practical necessity be monopolistic. If it is private monopoly, the stake of the public in it is so large that public regulation must be had to insure the greatest common benefit. This calls for an elaborate bureaucracy; reams and reams of rules, orders, regulations and the like; prying into books, accounts, contracts; supervising rates, charges, extensions, and abandonments of service.

Yet this elaborate system of regulations fails in its purpose because, while perhaps it does protect the public from the more obvious abuses, there is no way for it to insure good management. And if, as the Supreme Court says, the railways are run as an agency of the government, then it follows that the duty of the government is clear to see either that they are well managed, or to supply new and more responsible management.

CLEARLY the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot regulate good business judgment into the railroads any more than Congress can legislate good sense into them.

The fact is that the railroad industry of the United States has been strangled at the neck. So far have the bankers gone in making the railroad business a mere adjunct of Wall Street finance, that in the case of many roads the chief executives are required to maintain their offices not where the roads do their business, but in Wall Street [Continued on page 63]



Photo: Lewis W. Hline

'Cowboy of the Yards'

Railroads: Government Ownership?

No—

Says Samuel O. Dunn

Editor, "Railway Age"

WHAT is being said about government ownership of railways in the United States is very paradoxical.

In 1924, it was advocated in the platform of the Progressive Party. It is now being advocated again by many who then supported that party. The paradox in their case is that they are now using arguments for it that are exactly the opposite of those they used then. Their principal arguments then were that the railways were a monopoly, and were making too much money. Their principal arguments now are that the waterway and highway competitors of the railways have taken much of their traffic, and that, largely for this reason, the railways are in such bad financial condition that they cannot borrow from anybody but the government!

There are many others whose attitude is a paradox because they say they are opposed to government ownership, but that it is "inevitable." Formerly, in America, it was the practice of most persons who believed that an important change in our political and economic systems would be undesirable, or even disastrous, to unite in advocating the means necessary to its prevention. Has the spirit which then prevailed been succeeded by one of general and inert defeatism? I do not think so. Government ownership of railways is no more inevitable in the United States now than it has been in the past, because the means of preventing it are as plain as, and will be no more difficult to carry out than, those adopted heretofore to prevent it.

The real question is *whether government operation is desirable*. This is true because government ownership undoubtedly would involve government operation, and the way the railways were operated would determine whether government ownership would be advantageous or disastrous to the public.

Fortunately, the facts for comparing government and private operation in the United States are readily

available. The railways were operated by the government in 1918 and 1919. The World War ended in November, 1918. Therefore, their operation throughout 1919 indicates how they would be operated by government in the future under conditions of peace. Their officers in 1919 carried out government orders and policies, and the results were principally due to these orders and policies.

Let us, then, briefly compare railway results under government operation in 1919, with railway results under private operation in 1933, the worst year of the present depression. The comparison—or contrast—will throw light on many questions.

Gross earnings in 1919 were \$5,150,000,000, and in 1933 only \$3,100,000,000, a decline of 40 per cent due to the depression. You would naturally expect to find, in view of these figures, that the financial results of operation were much worse in 1933 than in 1919. But they were better. Net earnings in 1919 were \$745,000,000, and in 1933 were \$846,000,000. The reason they were larger was that operating expenses were reduced from \$4,400,000,000 in 1919 to \$2,250,000,000 in 1933, or 49 per cent.

THE best single measure of efficiency and economy is the ratio of expenses to earnings. Operating expenses consumed 85½ per cent of gross earnings under government operation in 1919. They consumed less than 73 per cent of the much smaller gross earnings collected under private operation in 1933. Rates were about the same. The average hourly wage paid was 11 per cent higher than in 1919. Operating expenses were so much less because of great improvements in plants and methods made under private management between 1919 and 1929, and great retrenchments made during the present depression.

The amount of freight handled per employe was 36 per cent greater in 1933 than in 1919, although, on the average, each employe worked 13 per cent less hours. The result was that, whereas, in 1919 total wages consumed 51.4 per cent of gross earnings, or \$2,644,000,000, in 1933 they consumed only 43.2 per cent of them, or \$1,336,540,000.

But this saving in labor costs was by no means the only large economy effected. In 1919, fuel, other materials and supplies, loss [Continued on page 59]



The Palace of Fine Arts, in which plenary sessions of the convention will be held. It is said to be "the most beautiful building in the world."

Photo: Franz Mayer

Twenty Hours of Inspiration

By Ed. R. Johnson

Chairman, Convention Committee, Rotary International

FOR the purpose of making new friends, as well as renewing old friendships, the Convention Committee endeavored to arrange what it hopes will be an inspiring as well as entertaining and informative Mexico City convention program, June 17-21.

The very atmosphere of the Palace of Fine Arts, in which the plenary sessions are to be held, is conducive to unity—friendliness and understanding. Almost on entering this marvelously beautiful structure of white Carrara marble, with interior decorations of colored Mexican marble, one is moved to an attitude of appreciation and a desire to understand.

Before one is the famous glass curtain depicting those two majestic mountains of Mexico, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Colored lights play around their summits. There is a simulated sunrise—midday and sunset—a day of harmony—a day of aspiration—a day of beauty. . . . Worldly problems are for the moment forgotten. One realizes a sense of individual

The program is perfected . . . rare entertainment is assured . . . and to the last detail, all is ready for the Mexico City convention.

responsibility to live his own life in service to his fellow men.

It is mid-afternoon Monday. The convention is called to order. Lazaro Cardenas, president of the Republic of Mexico, welcomes each visitor to this great convention. Other welcomes from Aaron Saenz, governor of the Federal District, Julio Zetina, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, and Ernesto Aguilar, past director of Rotary International and present governor of the 3rd District, are briefly added. Jose Carles, director nominee from Barcelona, Spain, responds cordially. Paul Harris, founder of Rotary, tells interestingly about "This Rotarian Age."

There is singing and then another voice, a scintillating, cheery voice. It is Bob Hill, president of Rotary International, telling of the great advances made by Rotary during the year . . . more than 100 new clubs . . . sufficient new Rotarians to make the total

larger than any time previous . . . he asks each Rotarian present to accept his individual responsibility in helping to achieve the program of Rotary as expressed in its objects.

The curtain descends. From the mountain peaks on the great glass curtain, one's eyes instinctively look still higher, till they view the crowning glory of this magnificently incomparable room, the great circular stained-glass window beyond which myriads of colored lights play in rainbow hues. One reflects on the harmony of it all. The setting seems so appropriate one would linger to enjoy the beauty of design, but the convention's first plenary session is over. . . .

Another event calls for attention. It is the great out-of-doors fellowship evening in Chapultepec Park, where the historic Presidential Palace is located. Here will be provided an opportunity for Rotarians from every corner of the globe to have a fine evening together. On subsequent evenings there will be musicales, symphony concerts, the President's Ball and a colorful pageant—as you learned last month from Julio Zetina's "Rotary Fiesta" in these columns.

Daily from 8:30 to 10:15, under the chairmanship of many experienced Rotarians, there will be numerous group assemblies relating to the four service phases of the Rotary program. Here opportunity will be afforded for the discussion of topics which are carefully integrated with those being considered at the general sessions. Assemblies will adjourn in sufficient time for one to arrive at the plenary sessions several minutes in advance of the call-to-order, during which time he may revive memories of the preceding plenary sessions while listening to the calm and quiet notes of the mid-morning organ recital.

It is Tuesday . . . Allen D. Albert, past president of Rotary International, is speaking

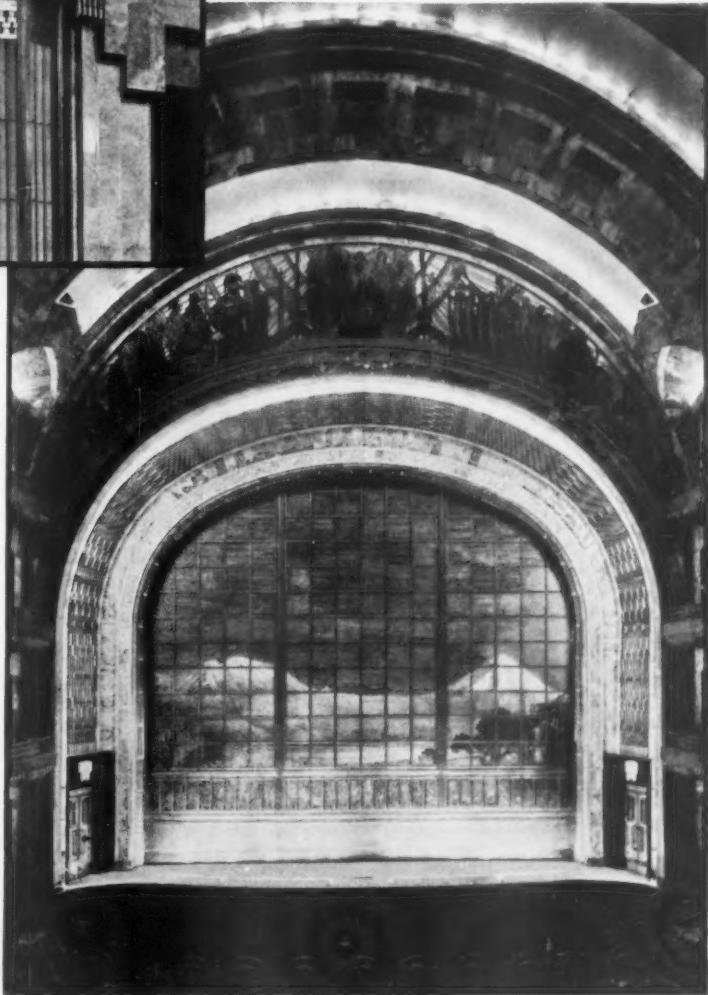
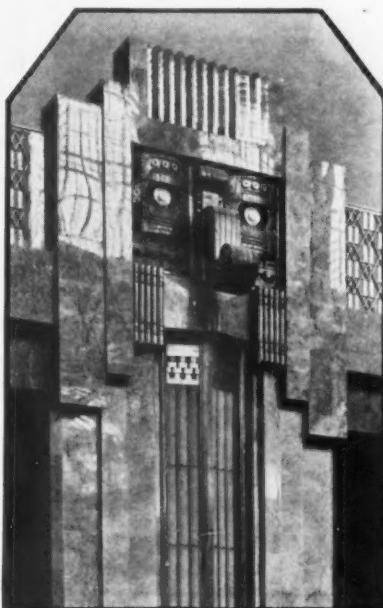
in tones of clarity and strength on "Man's Right to Live." Shall society be organized on an acquisitive or a sharing basis? Are we, as Hendrik Van Loon once so aptly said, "all fellow passengers on the same planet and as such we are all of us equally responsible for the happiness and well being of all in the world in which we happen to live"? What can an individual do to promote "service above self"?

Then Edwin Robinson, First Vice President of RIBI (Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland), Sheffield, England, presents a new picture of the responsibilities of each Rotarian as a business or professional man. Granted that man has a

right to live, it is apparent that each individual has special service obligations to those with whom he has business dealings in addition to the avenues of general social coöperation he has with his neighbors.

We pause. . . . There is a brief memorial service conducted by M. Eugene Newsom, past president of Rotary Inter-

Photos: Franz Mayer



"Before one is the famous glass curtain depicting those two majestic mountains of Mexico, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihual" . . . Above: a modernized Aztec architectural decoration.

national. The well-spent lives of those who have gone beyond during the year are revered in silence.

A few minutes later Donato Gaminara, first vice president of Rotary International, sets forth with remarkable force, in both English and Spanish, outstanding examples of great community service activities with which he is especially familiar. It is evident that the general program of service in Rotary should be considered in its respective parts and that each Rotarian should understand precisely the niche that he is called to fill within his own community.

Now, Wednesday morning.... There are nominations for president and treasurer. The names of district governors nominees are presented for election. There is an interlude followed by the International Service roundtable. A dozen men from as many different countries under the chairmanship of M. B. Gerbel, an honorary commissioner of Rotary International, are discussing informally the topic "Is Rotary Really International?—An Answer!"

For more than an hour the thousands in the audience listen with undeviating attention as they learn of the valuable place Rotary has taken in practically every country on the planet. One is transported from a mere consideration of service in his own business and in his own community to the larger consideration of the world service aspect of Rotary. The world is seen as a neighborhood. One realizes that those who live in a country thousands of miles away are as much his neighbors as is the fine and charming family next door.

How alike people are! Differences are merely superficial. Each witness to this great, inspiring international service roundtable resolves that he will do his utmost not only to develop a personal understanding of the peoples of other countries but to help all those with whom he comes in contact to do like-

wise by having kindly and friendly thoughts. The roundtable renews the desire to study Rotary in all its aspects and apply its principles in all human relationships. Past President John Nelson presents a summarizing address and there follows a tableau of flags of all the countries in which there are Rotary clubs—a beauteous picture for one's garden of memories.

It is Thursday morning. . . . President Hill, Secretary Perry and Treasurer Chapin give their reports as officers. Past President Almon Roth, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presents the recommendations of the Council on Legislation. Clinton P. Anderson, another past president, in a forceful and dynamic manner indicates how each Rotarian can take the initial steps in making his own participation in the Rotary movement effective. For the first time many learn of the true significance of Rotary Club Service.

Hart Seely, past vice president of Rotary International, tells how any individual can help perpetuate the ideal of service. His plan is unique. Invest three cents a day for ten years and an individual Rotary membership is made immortal to the end that the ideal of service may be a permanent, guiding, motivating force in human relationships.

On Friday, the final session of the convention is called to order. Donald A. Adams and Tom Sutton, past presidents of Rotary International, present two inspiring closing addresses. They summarize the great events of the week, reminding us of challenges presented and of the part each must take if the objects of Rotary *world-wide* are to be achieved.

There is a presentation of gifts from Rotarians of the world to the Rotary Club of Mexico City as a token of esteem and understanding. The incoming president speaks a word of greeting. The outgoing president again stresses the keynote of individual responsibility in carrying out Rotary's program . . .

Auld Lang Syne is sung with tender feeling . . . A hush . . . The lights change . . . The organ softly plays a farewell sonata. And the 1935 convention is over in fact, but its memories will ever remain.



A view of "Old Popo" from Chapultepec Castle.

Photo: © Publishers Photo Service

-For Those Who Would Explore

By Leonidas W. Ramsey

Author of "Time Out for Adventure in Mexico"

NOT ONLY is Mexico City one of the most charming cities in the world, but many travellers declare that side trips within easy motoring distance are of even more interest than the city itself. Excursions which once required days and even weeks, may now be made in a day. Some of them are over modern roads through breath-taking scenery of indescribable beauty ranging from vistas of the whole valley of Mexico to valleys with snow-capped mountains towering overhead.

If one is to have but two free days in the capital, surely time should be found for a visit to the pyramids of Teotihuacan. On the way, visit the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, patron saint of all Mexico, in the village of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

There is a long and pretty story about this shrine . . . Many years ago when a poor Indian, Juan Diego, was crossing a mountain, the Virgin Mary appeared to him in a beam of light, calling him *hijo mio* (my son). She told him that it was her wish that a church be built where she stood. He carried this news to the bishop, but the bishop had other things to think about and would not be disturbed. Again the vision appeared to Juan, and this time the Virgin Mary gave him a sign. She instructed him to pick flowers, which appeared miraculously, and take them to the bishop. When his serape was unfolded before the bishop, behold! . . . a figure of the Virgin was seen painted on the serape. The church was built

Mexico City may be the 'gem of Mexico', but you will discover its setting well worth as many days or weeks as you can linger.

in course of time, and when you visit Mexico this summer you can see the image for yourself, hung above the altar. It is said to have grown brighter with the years.

The greatest fiesta in Mexico is the Fiesta of Guadalupe, on the twelfth day of December, when the Indians flock here from even remote sections. There is feasting, dancing, drinking,

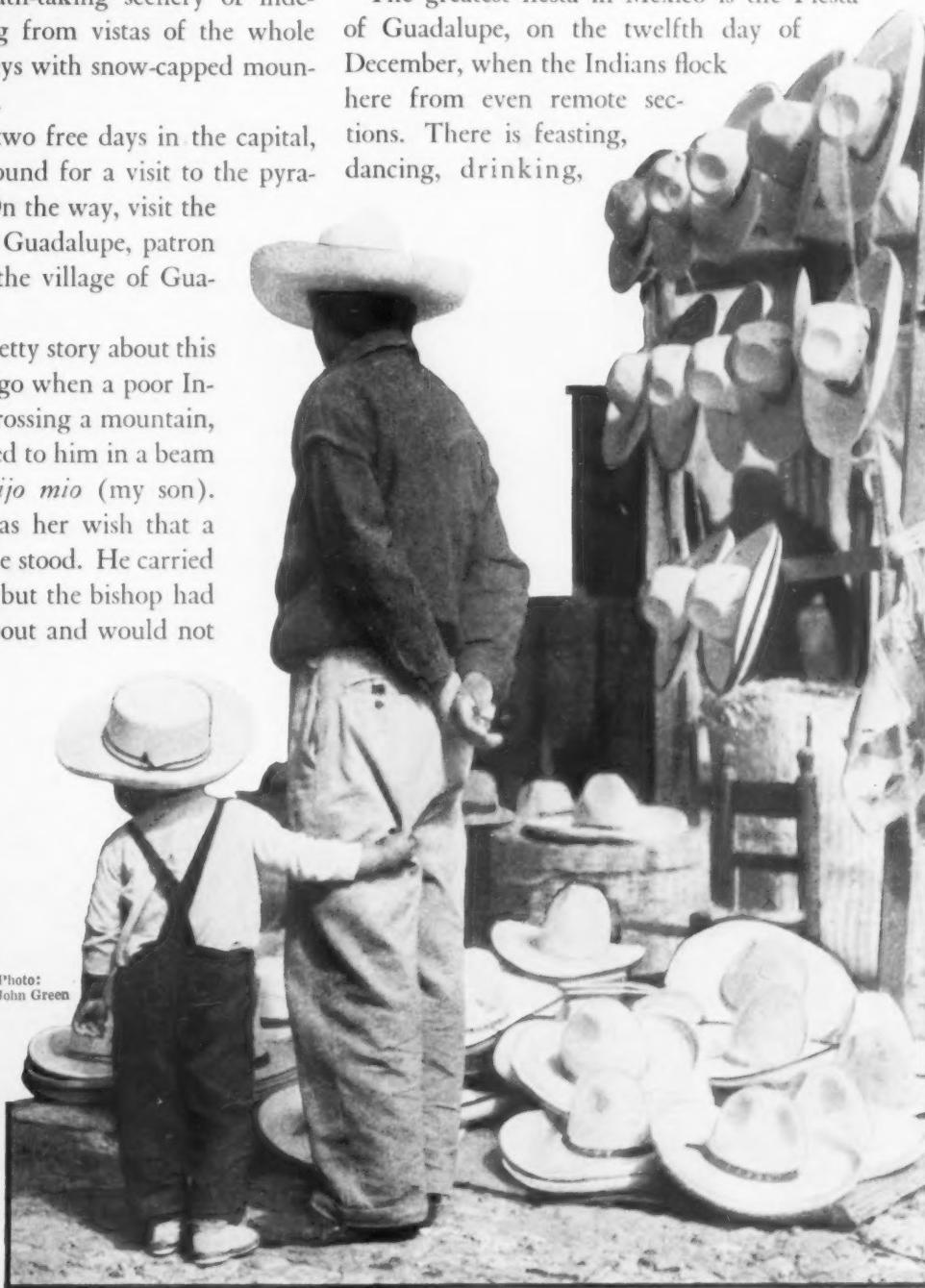


Photo:
John Green

Sombreros . . . A not untypical market scene at picturesque Taxco.

Patios—a bit of green enclosed by cool, shaded walks—are characteristic of Mexican homes from the Rio Grande to Yucatan. Tile is a popular adornment for fountains and intimate nooks.

Quaint fishing villages abound around Lake Patzcuaro (below). Here the Tarascan Indians carry on with customs strange to the modern eye. And many a tourist tarryes to try his own luck at angling. Lake Patzcuaro is easily reached from Mexico City by railroad.



Photo: Thos. Cook & Son

the clanging of bells, praying; and the market booths, ferris wheels, and shooting galleries extend right to the door of the basilica. The crowd is a picturesque conglomeration of the devout, street fakirs, and lottery ticket sellers. A stone's throw from the basilica is the Chapel of the Well. The faithful attribute miraculous healing powers to its waters, and it is said that whosoever drinks of its waters will return to Mexico.

From Guadalupe Hidalgo, one drives onward to the pyramids of Teotihuacan. The

Pyramid of the Sun, recently pictured in these columns, is most famous. It measures 215 feet in height and 750 feet square at the base; greater at the base than the Great Pyramid of Egypt! There is a wide monumental stairway leading to the summit, and it has been completely excavated and restored until it looks today much as it did some centuries ago when Teotihuacan was the religious capital of the ancient Toltec empire.

But even more interesting than the pyramids is the Temple of Quetzalcoatl. It is of awe-inspiring proportions, this ancient out-of-doors amphitheater, dwarfing in extent even the great stadiums of our modern universities. Of especial interest are the many huge carvings of plumed serpent heads and other grotesque figures.

When weary of climbing stairways, a cool underground cafe offers you lunch. And, before you leave, visit the museum filled with its interesting relics of the Toltec era as well as the more recent Teotihuacan products. Nearby is an open-air theater with huge organ cactuses as a background. This theater is an artistic achievement, and so simply done that it should be studied by landscape artists.

AS YOU depart, countless women and small girls will beg you to buy little Toltec pottery heads plowed up from the field or collected on the hillsides. They sell for but a few cents each, and you should, by all means, buy a few to study the small faces and to carry home as souvenirs.

On your trip to or from the pyramids, you can turn off for a visit to the old monastery of San Augustin Acolman built in the years 1539-1560, when Mexico was New Spain.

If you are to be in Mexico for four days or more, motor over the mountain to Puebla, capital of the state of Puebla. In fact, we shall call it our "second choice" side trip within easy motoring distance from Mexico City. The trip is a scenic one, over mountains and through quaint villages, while towering above is snow-capped Popocatepetl (more than 17,750 feet above sea level) with the "White Lady," Ixtaccihuatl, nearby.

THE road leads through Cholula with its three hundred and sixty-five churches and the ruins of an Aztec *teocalli* (pyramid) standing high above the city. Believe-it-or-not Ripley calls Cholula "The most pious community on earth." It was a religious center at the time of the Aztecs; Spanish missionaries merely substituted churches for temples. So thoroughly did they do their work that only the ruins of a giant temple-pyramid remain. This *teocalli* was too large to remove; so a church was built on its summit.

Puebla is a large and interesting city with its tiled domes glistening in the sunshine. Next to the cathedral in Mexico City, the one in Puebla is the largest and, perhaps, the richest in the republic. There is no end of interesting churches in the old city of Puebla. An architect who has travelled all over Mexico tells me that he considers the Chapel of El Rosario in the Church of San Domingo one of the most beautiful bits of architecture in the whole republic. It is charming.

Puebla has been besieged and captured by every army that has invaded the country. If you take the time you can see the old Fort Loreto, where two thousand Mexicans, under General Ignacio Zaragoza, repulsed the invading French.

Photos: (below) John Green; (left) Franz Mayer



Army on May 5, 1862. This victory is commemorated throughout Mexico as a National holiday, as *Cinco de Mayo* day, the Fifth of May, comparable to the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States.

Puebla is the home of majolica tile and the factories are worth a visit. The countless tile domes, glistening like Easter eggs in the sunshine, give evidence that Puebla appreciates local industries. Under the *portales* about the Plaza de la Constitución are sold onyx trinkets of every description, as well as a



Nestling on a hillside, but a few hours by auto from Mexico City, is the town of Taxco. So beautiful is its church and so picturesque are its houses and streets, the government has decreed that modernism will never be permitted to mar or to change the picture.

Silver, dug from nearby mountains, built Taxco. Count Borda, the mining magnate of his day, has perpetuated his name in the Borda Gardens. This decorated aqueduct long ago served a silver mill.

candy made of sweet potatoes. On fiesta days, this plaza is crowded with all manner of jugglers, toy venders, tortilla sellers, tight-wire walkers, and natives who come from the nearby hills and valleys.

If you are to be in Mexico City the greater part of a week, you most assuredly will enjoy a trip fifty miles down the mountain-sides to the fashionable week-end resort city of Cuernavaca, capital of the state of Morelos. Cuernavaca is some three thousand feet below the high altitude of Mexico City, and the climate is delightful. It is a charming old town with good resort hotels, and is famous not alone for its tropical climate, but also its historic background and many sights of interest. There are the old Borda Palace, gardens, and large swimming pool. Here one may swim in the same pool that the Emperor Maximilian and Carlotta enjoyed, and walk among the mango trees in the gardens—the gardens which were the background for the Emperor's gay court during his ill-fated reign in Mexico.

Dwight W. Morrow maintained a home in Cuernavaca while American ambassador to Mexico; and it was in this charming place that Lindbergh was entertained when he made his goodwill flight to Mexico. Before leaving Mexico, Mr. Morrow commissioned Diego Rivera to paint the walls on the upper gallery of the old Cortez Palace, now the State Administration Building, as a parting gift to the Mexican people. These murals are some of the most interesting done by Rivera and should not be missed.

If time permits, journey on from Cuernavaca to Taxco, in Guerrero. You can now reach Taxco by a fine motor road, which I first travelled only two weeks after it was completed. The city, with its rambling streets up and down and along the mountain-sides, is one of the most picturesque spots in Mexico. It is as quaint as a scenery painter could make it, with its red-tiled roofs and its geometrically designed cobblestone streets. It is a perfect picture of a Spanish hillside town. The heart of the city is a level square, at one end of which is the famous rose-colored church

built by Count Borda, made wealthy by the stream of silver which flowed from the famous Borda mines.

The government has decreed that Taxco shall not be spoiled by hotels or commercial establishments which might detract from its natural quaintness.

It is a wise provision. Artists and the literary-minded have flocked to Taxco in recent years, but the city has never lost its charm. There is a market every day in the plaza at Taxco. At times the setting is so confined and picturesque that the square seems a stage set for a pageant.

If you feel explorative and time is no object, it is easy to motor onward to the tropical city of Acapulco, on the Pacific, or to fly to Tampico on the Atlantic . . . to bask lazily in the warm sunshine, enjoy the brilliant sunsets, fish for big game fish, and swim in the ocean.

Perhaps on another day you might ride over the Mexico-Toluca Highway to Toluca some nine hundred feet higher in altitude than Mexico City. On the way is the *Desierto de los Leones*, the desert of the lions; which is neither desert nor lions, but an old convent and park. You will also pass through Lerma, a typical small town, and if it happens to be market day you will be fascinated by the queer food and odd wares sold there. Toluca, itself, is a quaint city, and the whole trip is more interesting for the stream of burros and walking natives one encounters along the roadway, than for anything else. The trip gives an impression of native life which one might not otherwise receive.

BUT there are countless other places of interest. Perhaps you would enjoy a visit to Amecameca, some forty miles from the capital, and about half way up the side of Popocatepetl. You may climb "Old Popo," as this mountain is affectionately called by the natives, if you are the sturdy type to go in for such things.

If you like ecclesiastical architecture, you will most assuredly find it worth your while to stop at the village of Tepozotlan and visit the fine old Church of Tepozotlan with its breath-taking altars of burnished gold. This church was founded in 1584, and is one of the finest examples of the *churrigueresque* style in Mexico. The richness of the façade may be judged by the fact that the tower and Portada together contain fifty-six figures of angels; one hundred and



A frequent roadside greeting

eighteen heads of cherubims; and one hundred and forty-six figures of saints; a total of three hundred and twenty figures—all sparkling and brilliant in their execution.

This old church with its rough plank flooring, rich ornaments, polychromed chapels, richly carved facades, and lowly Indian worshippers, adds something to one's understanding of Mexico that is worth all the discomforts of rocky roads and lunchless midday.

Just one night's ride from Mexico City to the west and north is Guadalajara, known among writers and tourists as the "Pearl of the Occident." It is the second largest city in Mexico, with a population of 200,000. Noted for its equable climate, attractive churches, and beautiful women, Guadalajara surely is one of the handsomest cities in the New World.

In the same district is exquisite Lake Patzcuaro. The old city nearby offers one of the comforts of home while enjoying the sights. Tarascan Indians hereabouts live much as they did before the conquest. They still hunt fowl by throwing sticks, and angle for the little white fish which gourmets declare has the finest flavor of any member of the finny tribe.

The west coast is a rich hunting ground for the adventurer. Acapulco, for example. Once it was the

port of entry for richly laden galleons from the Orient. Another Pacific port, Mazatlán, is the largest between San Diego, California, and Panama.

If you wish to visit one of the world's last parades, I suggest the city of Tehuantepec on the isthmus of the same name. Although a city of some 11,000, here you will find no banks, newspapers, telephones, and, as this is written, but one automobile. The women are considered to be the most beautiful of all Mexican women, and wear costumes that delight the eye. Men are outnumbered by the women who carry on the commerce of the markets while husbands, brothers, and sons idle in hammocks or work on the farms nearby.

Then there is Oaxaca (pronounced wah-hah-cah), some 320 miles south of Mexico City. A few miles away are the celebrated ruins of Mitla and Monte Alban . . . And the Mayan monuments, recently described for ROTARIAN readers, beckon . . .

But we need not stop here for wherever the highway, the railway, the air-way lead, there is romance and adventure a plenty. In fact, those who will get the most out of a visit to Mexico will do a little exploring on their own account. I recommend it.

Popocatepetl, better known as "Old Popo," one of the two mountain sentinels over Mexico City. Its peak is more than 17,750 feet above sea level. Near Popocatepetl stands Ixtaccihuatl, often referred to as "The White Lady."

Photos: (page 22) Franz Mayer; (below) Casa Calpini



Few golfers can explain why the game often is referred to as a "royal sport." Dip into history, however, and the reason is apparent. Old Scotch records reveal that kings were among early devotees of the game there. . . . Here is King Charles I, of England, on the Leith golf links as he received word of a rebellion in Ireland.

Sketch by John Gilbert, dated 1875.



Golf—Royal and Ancient

By Major W. Guise Tucker

Secretary of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club

THE exact origin of golf is lost in the mists of antiquity. Ninety-nine players out of a hundred will tell you unhesitatingly that the game was first played in Scotland.

But according to one Mr. Jerdan, "poet laureate" of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Nine, his literary researches into the subject had led him to conclude that the name golf was probably derived "from the Teutonic *kolbe*, a club (*kolf* in low Dutch is a game). By a Scotch Act of Parliament, in 1424, prohibiting games that interfered with archery and other military sports, football is prohibited, and no mention is made of golf.

"By another Act of Parliament in 1457, football and golf are prohibited,* so that it seems likely the game was introduced between those dates, or perhaps became popular after football was forbidden."



From a MS. book of prayers of the fourteenth century.

Divots in the pages of history . . . including evidence that the game didn't start in Scotland as almost every player believes.

Be this as it may, local tradition maintains that King James I of England and VI of Scotland disported himself at golf on Blackheath when he held court at Greenwich, subsequently sanctioning the formation of a Society of Golfers in 1608. Most unfortunately, a disastrous fire destroyed the first records of the club, so that the earliest written evidence we possess is a cash book containing the names of the gentlemen who subscribed the sum of two guineas each to the "Golf Club" in the year 1787.

But proof that the society was flourishing at least as early as 1766, and can thus justly claim to be the oldest existing golf club with a continuous history, is afforded by the club's oldest and most treasured possession—the famous Silver Cleek, "the gift of Mr. Henry Foot to the Honourable Company of Golfers at Blackheath." Sixty-nine silver balls, engraved with

*In 1491, King James IV of Scotland decreed: "Futeball and Golfe forbidden. Item, it is statut and ordainit that in na place of the realme there be usin fute-ball, golfe, or uther sik unprofitabill sportis . . ." But items in the accounts of the lord high treasurer (1503-6) show that King James, himself, yielded to the lure of this "unprofitabill sportis." The Edinburgh council, in 1529, proclaimed "threw this burgh" that "na inhabitants of the samyn sic as golfe, etc." A year later the proclamation was repeated but the prohibition was modified to read "in tyme of sermons."

the names of successive captains including those who held office more than once from 1766 to 1865, festoon the slender shaft of this historic trophy.

Every year, on the occasion of the annual dinner in October, it is solemnly carried in procession, preceded by a piper, after which the newly elected captain kisses it on taking the oath. Although £1,000 would be a ridiculous underestimate of the historic and sentimental value of this unique prize, no modern burglar who succeeded in stealing it and melting it down would be likely to receive more than a few pounds for its intrinsic worth in silver!

Royal Blackheath possesses a second club made of silver and ebony, similarly hung with balls marking the years of office from 1866 down to the present day. There is also the Silver Putter of the field-marshall (president), a title which is said to have been derived from France about the year 1792.

As is only natural, the club has shifted its headquarters more than once. In the early days of the seventeenth century, the members used to foregather at the Old Ship Inn at Greenwich, whence they would sally forth to settle their wagers on Blackheath.

In 1789, the famous Knuckle Club came into being, for the ostensible purpose of fostering the pursuit of winter golf. But judging from the records that have come down to us it would seem to have been a semi-fraternal institution complete with initiation, signs, and orders. Members were in the habit of meeting every Saturday, over a "dish of soup and

*'Prophaning
the Lord's
Sabbath'
—from
old print.*



knuckles particularly beef ones" at the "Green Man" at Blackheath. The origin of this ancient hostelry's name is obscure but it seems reasonable to suppose that it originally derived from the keeper of the adjacent bowling green. Turtles were also in high favor at this period, and the member who presented one for the delectation of his fellows was invariably toasted "with 3 times 3."

In 1825, the Knuckle Club merged into the Blackheath Winter Golf Club. But the historic heath still remained the venue of play. Originally a five hole course, it was increased to seven holes in 1840—a great day in the history of the club.

The modern golfer may be excused a smile! Accustomed to eighteen hole courses, steel shafts and record-breaking balls, he is apt to forget that golf was played under very different conditions a hundred years ago. It is worth recording that the feather-ball was not superseded by the gutta-percha until 1848, whilst the Haskell—the first rubber-cored ball—did not come into general use until 1898.

Royal Blackheath did not shift its field of play until 1922, in which year it amalgamated with Eltham, a club with a distinguished history and a distinguished list of members. The Eltham clubhouse, although its golfing associations only date from 1892, is full of historic interest. The mansion was built about 1653—the fourteenth year of King Charles II according to Royalist reckoning. It was the girlhood home of Kitty O'Shea whose name was afterwards to become associated with Charles Stuart Parnell.

Reverting to the early nineteenth century—the heyday of the old feather-ball—the ancient minute book of the Royal Blackheath provides a veritable gold mine for the golfing connoisseur. It was a common occurrence for members to challenge one another to trials of length and skill, the loser paying forfeit with a gallon of claret or, alternatively, one guinea!

One such bet laid on June 26, 1813, is of especial interest. We read that a certain Mr. Laing bets that in the course of the season he will drive a ball 500 feet in the best of ten shots. The fact that this same

The picturesque Procession of the Silver Cleek, as seen by an artist, David Allan, in 1787.



player subsequently won both the medal of the Knuckle Club and the Silver Club of the Blackheath Golfers not only proves that he was a golfer of no mean order but also affords a valuable clue to the record length which could be reached with the old feather-ball.

But the club did not confine itself to golfing wagers; it appears to have taken a deep interest in current events. On July 13, 1805, it is recorded that "Mr. Jas. Walker bets Mr. Broughton a gallon, one guinea, that Lord Nelson comes up with the French fleet before they reach port either in America or Europe. Mr. Broughton says he will not." Let us hope that he duly paid up—and looked cheerful.

Another greatly-prized memento is a portrait of "Old Alick," a famous character who served the club for many years as caddy and holemaker. Under date of October 12, 1833, we read in the minute book that "it was proposed and carried that poor old Alick's allowances be increased to 2/6 per week and he be restrained from carrying clubs and confine himself to taking care of the holes." This worthy fellow died in 1840, having started his career as a sailor at the early age of thirteen.

On the back of his picture is appended a list of sixteen ships in which he served, with the names written down as the old salt pronounced them—"Ashey" for Asia, and "Vile de Pary" for *Ville de Paris!*



Above: relics of the old Knuckle Club which, about 1825, merged with the even more ancient Blackheath.

Blackheath, oldest continuously existing golf club in the world, has a proud record dating back to 1766. Since 1922 it has been housed in this historic mansion, built in 1653, once Kitty O'Shea's home.

Royal Blackheath has always kept in close touch with overseas golf. In 1842, in the course of a friendly letter to the newly-formed Bombay Golf Club, John Masson, the then secretary, suggests that the Indian club shall send over a team to compete at Blackheath now that "steam communication brings you to a come-atable distance." In his reply, the Bombay secretary declares that "Golf has been recommended by some of our most distinguished Medical Men in this Presidency, as a sovereign remedy for Pulmonary Complaints—favorable for matrimony—and excellent for bad liver." Will the modern golfing widow agree with him?

TO DAY, the golfing glories of these bygone days have departed from the actual heath, yielding place to roads, lamp-posts, pedestrians, and herds of football-playing boys. The comparatively modern 18-hole course at Eltham has supplanted the classic "seven holes." But the traditions and spirit of the ancient club still survive—a spirit which is fittingly expressed, albeit in doubtful verse, in the opening lines of "A Golfing Song" composed in October 1867 by Mr. Thomas Marsh, poet laureate of the Royal Blackheath for many years, a bard whose prodigious output and unbounded enthusiasm must surely be held to atone for any poetical shortcomings:

Hooray! hooray! a golfing day!
The weather is inviting;
Confound the quills, and bother bills,
Today I'll no more writing.
I dearly prize the exercise
That I get upon Blackheath;
If golf were stopt, or should be dropt,
I am sure 'twould be my death.

Photos: London International Press, Ltd.





Britain's bacon industry, from farm to factory, is controlled by a board under the Minister of Agriculture, Walter Elliot.

Britain's New Deal

By Stephen King-Hall

English Economist, Radio Commentator, Journalist

YOU will be able to decide for yourself at the end of this article whether its title is justified. It is almost superfluous to remark that no Englishman recognizes the fact that he is receiving a "New Deal" containing more jokers than have so far been produced in the United States. The English—or British, if you are Scotch or Welsh, and prefer that word—are always supremely unconscious of their achievements because they work empirically and have no long-term policies. This is not to say that they have no fixed principles.

In the *broadest* sense, the whole world—with the exception of China, who started hers in 1911—has been having a New Deal ever since 1914. The Great War was the overture to the world's New Deal, two words which, if they mean anything at all, mean the process of readjustment made necessary by the second industrial revolution and the crossing by mankind of the rivers of doubt and difficulty which divide the nineteenth from the twentieth century.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, *laissez-*

Photos: (above)
H. Armstrong
Roberts; Globe



faire and individualism ruled supreme in Western society; at the close of the twentieth, planning and Socialism are likely to be dominant. At present we are astride the centuries and trying to learn how to shift our weight from one leg to the other without losing our balance.

I have an instinctive feeling that at this stage in my statement I should pause for a moment, for the benefit of readers who may be worried by phrases, in order to explain that this is not a political tract. I am not concerned to argue the political case for or against Socialism. In fact I only use the word at all because it is convenient shorthand for expressing the process by which the state, representing the community, intervenes by various methods into "private" economic life. We are concerned with statements of fact in this article, and the most important fact in Great Britain today is that to a greater or lesser extent Socialism is already with us. The practical problem is to make it work.

Socialism in Great Britain is rapidly becoming not



Photo: Ewing Galloway

Devonshire farmer of the old school, typically individualistic in philosophy but harried by new economic ills.

a political but a technical issue, with the paradoxical result that a considerable number of very active Socialists sit on the government benches in the House of Commons and call themselves Conservatives, whilst a certain number of rather reactionary trades union leaders, calling themselves Socialists, wander forlornly down the dusty passages of the nineteenth century in pursuit of outworn formulae.

LEAD us see whether these generalizations can be supported by some concrete examples. About three years ago a certain Walter Elliot, once a Fabian, assumed office as Minister of Agriculture in His Majesty's Government. Since that time, he has been busy socializing British agriculture through the medium of the Agricultural Marketing Acts.

Under the Agricultural Marketing Act, sponsored by the British Labor Government in 1931, the previous tentative attempts to organize the production and marketing of agricultural products were strengthened by giving the majority of producers of any given commodity legal powers to make a proposed marketing scheme binding upon the minority. Such schemes might be prepared either by a reorganization

committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, or by the producers themselves. In either case, before coming into operation, such schemes have to receive the approval both of Parliament and of two-thirds of the producers concerned.

The Act of 1933, Mr. Elliot's Act, in response to the complaints of producers that efficient reorganization was impossible in face of unregulated competition from abroad, went a considerable step further, and, by providing for state regulation of imports of any commodity for which a marketing scheme was in existence, or in course of preparation, gave the necessary incentive to the producers to reorganize themselves. Where the import of an agricultural product was so controlled, the Minister of Agriculture, with the advice of a Market Supply Committee, was given power to control the quality and quantity of the domestic product which might be sold.

Further, the 1933 Act gave powers to the state and the producers to control in a similar manner the secondary industries associated with certain primary products. Except in the case of the bacon industry, in which both farmers and bacon factories are covered by the scheme, these powers have not been widely exercised so far. Mr. Elliot's Act, in short, gave teeth and red corpuscles to the rather anaemic infant sponsored by Dr. Addison. Moreover, insofar as it provides for state regulation of the total available supplies of any given commodity, it constitutes the largest measure of Socialism that has been hitherto introduced in Great Britain.

Within the last two years, the import of agricultural products into Great Britain has been regulated in part by tariffs, in part by trade agreements embodying that most vicious of restrictive measures, the quota, and in part by voluntary agreements. On the side of production, marketing boards with wide powers have been set up by the producers in the pig, bacon, hops, and potato industries, and similar schemes are under consideration for eggs and poultry, fish, beef, and sugar beet (the production of which has been subsidized by the taxpayer for the last ten years).

It is only necessary to mention



that the Milk Marketing Board has the power—a power which has been exercised on more than one occasion—to fine a farmer £100 for selling milk below the agreed retail price in a district, in order to demonstrate the reality of state control in British agriculture. Or, to quote another example, one could point out that at the present time the writer of this article, although he happens to own some land in a hops district, is forbidden by law to enter the hops business (which he is not anxious to do as fortunately he does not like beer!) because his land was not being used for growing hops during the basic years 1928-1932. Hop growing is, in fact, a close monopoly.

IT WAS previously mentioned that fish was one of the commodities which was due to be controlled. A few months ago the Sea Fish Commission published its proposals for the reorganization of the herring industry. These proposals were endorsed by the trade at the end of November, 1934. The resultant Bill, introduced by the government in the spring of the present year, did not go quite so far as the proposals of the Sea Fish Commission. On the other hand, there is nothing in the Bill to prevent the Board, which is to control the industry, from carrying out the Commission's recommendations, and, therefore, it is of interest to summarize these recommendations.

The Commission proposed that the whole process—catching, selling, pickling, kippering, freshing, and exporting of herrings—should be controlled by a Board appointed by the British government, and not,

Photos: Globe



As important to beer brewing as malt is hops—of which the young lady has a bulky armload. But landowners in a hops region can not raise hops unless their property was so used during the basic years of 1928 to 1932.

The herring industry is another case in point. The Sea Fish Commission has proposed a board of eight men who would be empowered to inspect boats and stock, and to permit no one to smoke the fish (above) nor to sell them who had not been duly licensed.



Photo: © R. B. C.

as in the case of the agricultural boards, elected by the industry. The powers which it was suggested should be vested in this Board were so far-reaching that *The Times*, which gave the scheme its blessing, remarked: "The destiny of the herring industry will lie in the hands of eight men," and it also referred to an "absolute autocracy."

In the Sea Fish Commission's proposals, the eight kings of the herring industry had the power to interfere down to the last detail. They could enter and inspect premises, boats, gear, and stocks, and exact such information as they desired. No vessel was to be allowed to catch herring except under license of the Herring Board, and by means of such license the Board was to determine the periods, localities, and methods of fishing.

NO SALESMAN, under the provisions, was to be allowed to sell herrings except under license of the Board, "who might, if they please, employ officers of their own for that purpose." No curer was to be allowed to cure herrings except under license of the Board, and the number of herring lasses the curers might employ was to be regulated. Furthermore, it was proposed that the Board should assume complete control of all export of cured herrings.

Enough has probably been said to convince the reader that if these proposals were not socialistic, they were certainly the exact opposite of individualistic and *laissez-faire*. Although, as mentioned above, the

Broadcasting House, London, center of British radio system.

Bill does not order the new Herring Board to do all these things, the significance of the matter from the point of view of this article is that these very drastic proposals were accepted as a matter of course by the British public. The Herring Board proposals would have been revolutionary in 1926, even, perhaps, in 1929. In 1935 they are sanctified by being called "common sense."

Space does not permit me to do more than mention the existence of some recently

constituted public bodies such as the Central Electricity Board, which has covered the country with a grid for electrical distribution and has rationalized the generation of current. Within the past few months, the C. E. B. has advanced a stage further towards control of distribution owing to the fact that it has obtained parliamentary sanction for the sale of power at special rates to large consumers such as the railways.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is an oft-quoted example of a peculiarly British method of socializing a public service, and some months ago I was afforded the hospitality of the columns of this magazine in order to explain why we in Britain prefer our system to that of commercialized radio.

Another public service in which the state has intervened is that of transport, particularly with regard to the competition between road and rail. Since 1930, the country has been divided up into thirteen traffic areas, each under a commissioner who licenses public motor vehicles after taking into consideration the suitability of the proposed route; the fares to be charged; the condition of the vehicle; and the existing transport services.

Apart from this method of socializing services by means of boards, the state has recently been intervening in "private" economic life by many other methods. In the sphere of international exchange the creation of the Exchange Equalization Fund in 1932 has given the Treasury complete control of the

exchange market. Much of the socialist talk about "nationalizing the banks" is beside the point, since in practice the Bank of England is already the agent of the Treasury.

The government has been financing industry, one notable case being the provision of cheap credit for the construction of the new super-liner *Queen Mary*. This has given rise to a most extraordinary case of state intervention.

In the early days of December, 1934, a group of business men decided to float a company whose purpose was to be that of providing cheap rates of transatlantic travel. In order to do this, they planned to buy three ships of the Red Star Line and build two new vessels. To their astonishment they learned that His Majesty's Government did not favor the transaction. This news was conveyed to them out of the mouth of the dour and Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Neville Chamberlain.

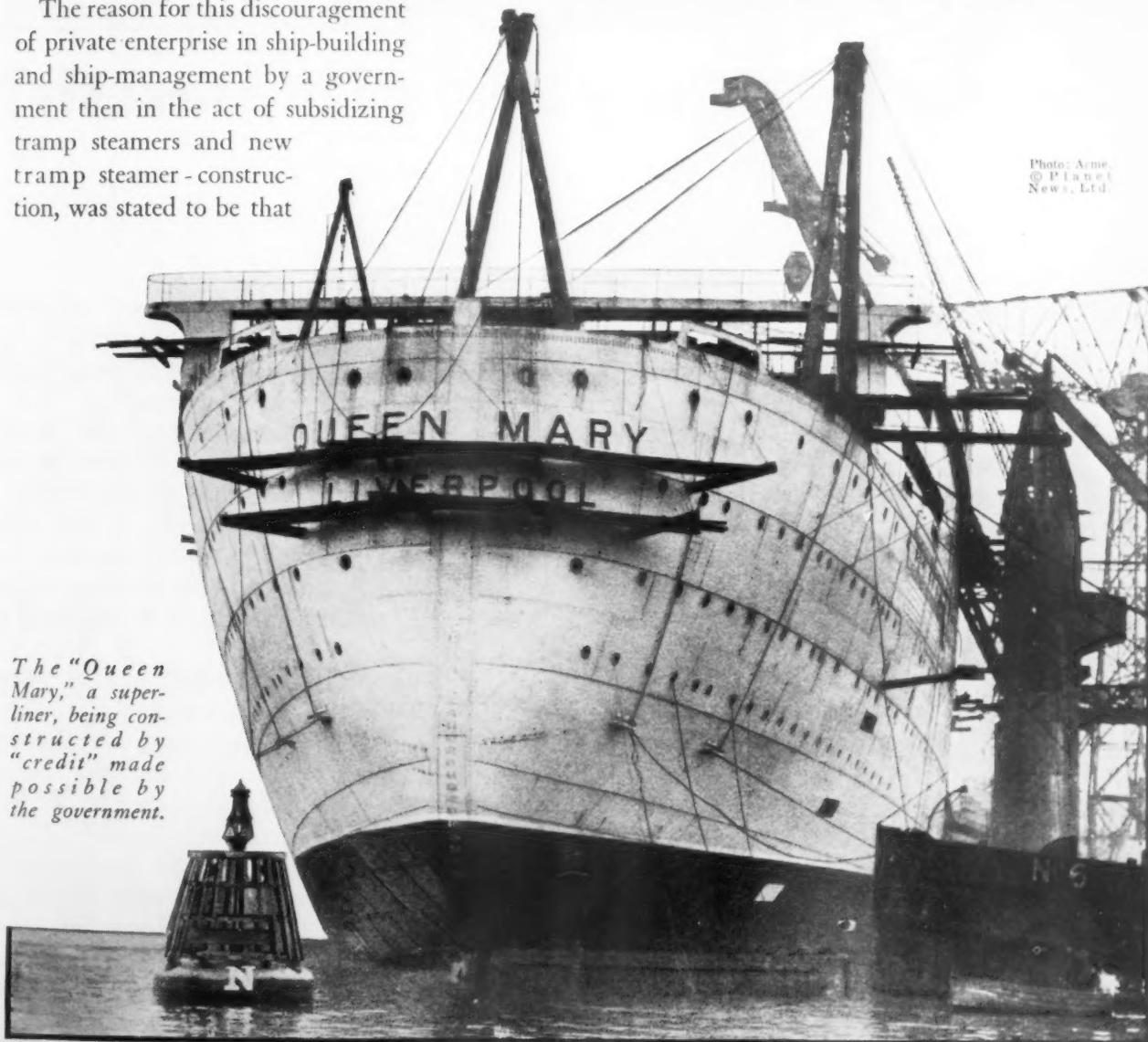
The reason for this discouragement of private enterprise in ship-building and ship-management by a government then in the act of subsidizing tramp steamers and new tramp steamer-construction, was stated to be that

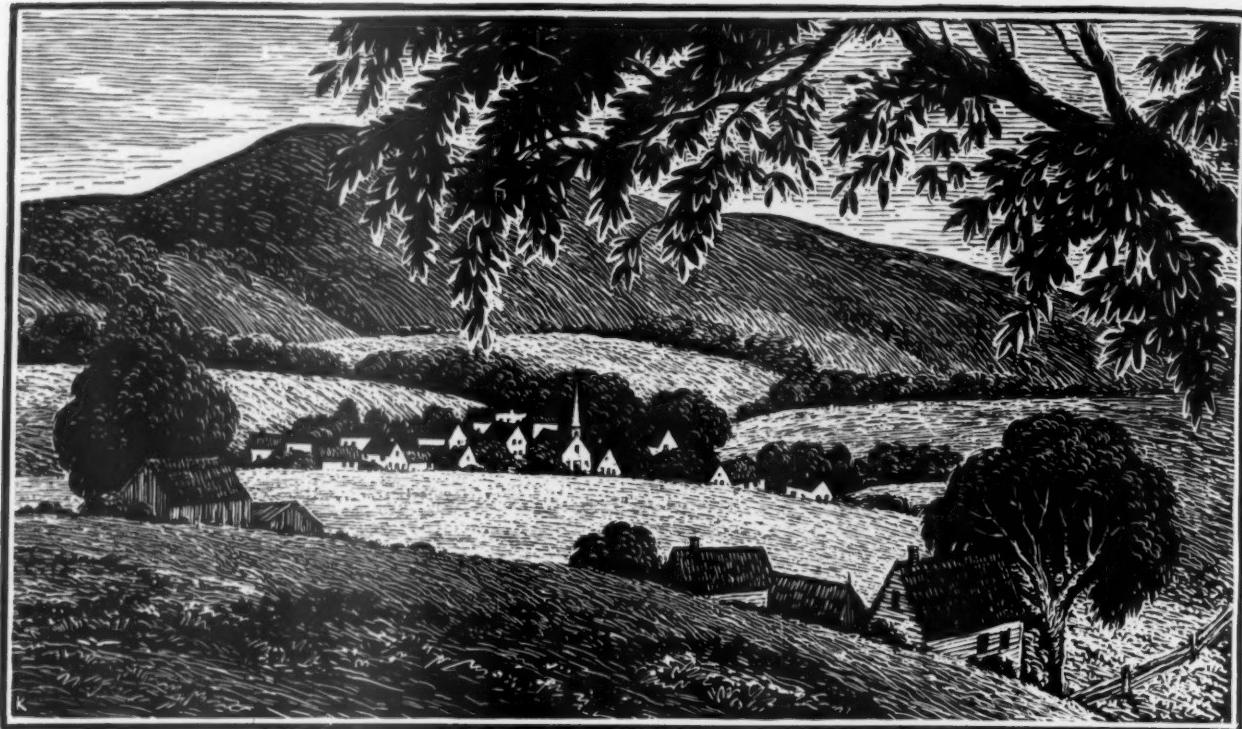
as the government had recently granted cheap credit to the White Star and Cunard combination on condition that they amalgamated and thus did away with "uneconomic competition," His Majesty's Government could not view with favor the prospect of renewed competition on the North Atlantic Ocean shipping route.

It has *not* been explained at the moment of writing how a concern in another country is to be prevented from buying the steamers and exploiting the assumed need of cheap transatlantic fares.

MANY additional examples could be quoted to illustrate the rapid manner in which the state is penetrating the economic front at a hundred different points in Great Britain. Probably enough has been said, however, to show readers that the United States of America is not the only part of the world in which a "New Deal" is taking place.

The "*Queen Mary*," a super-liner, being constructed by "credit" made possible by the government.





Any Good Thing Out of Nazareth?

By William Lowe Bryan

Illustration by Bernhardt A. Kleboe

I RECEIVED not long ago a witty, friendly letter from a Chicago man who has a scunner against the state of Indiana. For my part I have no scunner against any spot upon the earth. It is not that I share the views of O. Henry's cosmopolite who had been everywhere and had no preference for any place, even for the place of his birth.

"It'll be a better world when we quit being fools about some mildewed town . . . just because we happened to be born there." And "I'm not tied down to anything that isn't 8,000 miles in diameter. Just put me down as E. Rushmore Coughlin of the terrestrial sphere."

Still it appears that Mr. Coughlin was not entirely emancipated. He was presently in a wild fist fight because "he wouldn't stand for no knockin'" of his birthplace, Mattawamkeag, Maine.

If I despised any place I would include every place. I would go as far as Hamlet, who saw the earth as an unweeded garden, overgrown everywhere by things rank and gross. But in truth, in the thick of what seems despicable anywhere and everywhere, I see also order, life, harmonies, friendships, heroisms, fidelities. My mind runs far and far over the facts

which established me in this conviction. I come back home and recall the idealisms which I have seen bursting up through the "encompassing crust of commonplace" which is here as it is everywhere.

I remember the farm house in Hendricks County, Indiana, the four walls of one room filled to the ceiling with a carefully chosen Elizabethan library.

An Indianapolis friend of mine has in his house, as he estimates, the best Wordsworth library in the world. He has collected these books. He knows them.

The best Browning library in the world is said to be in Texas.

A man who sells meat in an Indiana village, Centerville, has in his home scores of costly paintings. He has collected these paintings. He knows paintings.

Each year an artist printer in a small midwestern American town prints and binds about two hundred copies of a small book whose text he has selected from the great literature. He throws down the type, numbers the copies, and presents these royal gifts to his friends at Christmas. The town is Herrin, Illinois.

Centerville, Indiana; Waco, Texas; Herrin, Illinois; Nazareth. God said let there be light. And there is light—everywhere.

What Rotary Means to My Town

By R. A. Baldwin

Past President, Rotary Club of Slaton, Texas

MY TOWN, ten years ago, was not conscious of its great need of Rotary, for the reason mainly, I think, that its need *was* so great. One who did not live here through those years when strife and discord were running amuck can scarcely appreciate what Rotary really means to my town today.

Slaton, a railroad division point located in the rich agricultural section known as the South Plains of western Texas, was founded June 15, 1911, on what was called "the last frontier." We were richly endowed with natural resources and Nature seemed to hint that people in a *flat* country ought to live *on the level!*

Very early, however, a factional fight started, caused, I am sure, by the unfortunate layout of the business section. There was Texas Avenue, where one bank was located, and there was The Square, with "its" bank. Rivalry between these sections degenerated into ill feeling that soon permeated and colored every effort and activity, begetting a habit of bickering, back-biting, and dissension which finally tore my town asunder.

The few neutrals who counselled harmony and coöperation constituted the one bright spot in this dark picture. They were gaining ground when came the blight of religious intolerance, causing strife and discord to flare anew. No one was to blame; everyone was! The bright spot dwindled almost to the vanishing point and the midnight of travail was upon us. There seemed no alternative but to let the orgy of hate run its course. It could not continue forever, for even hate cannot thrive indefinitely on the foul by-product of its own activity. Eventually, the tiny spark of sober judgment and interest in community welfare began to glow. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the bright spot began to expand—and from it came rays of hope.

Then came the suggestion, in 1925, to organize a Rotary club. It made slow progress, but even slow progress is *some* progress, and

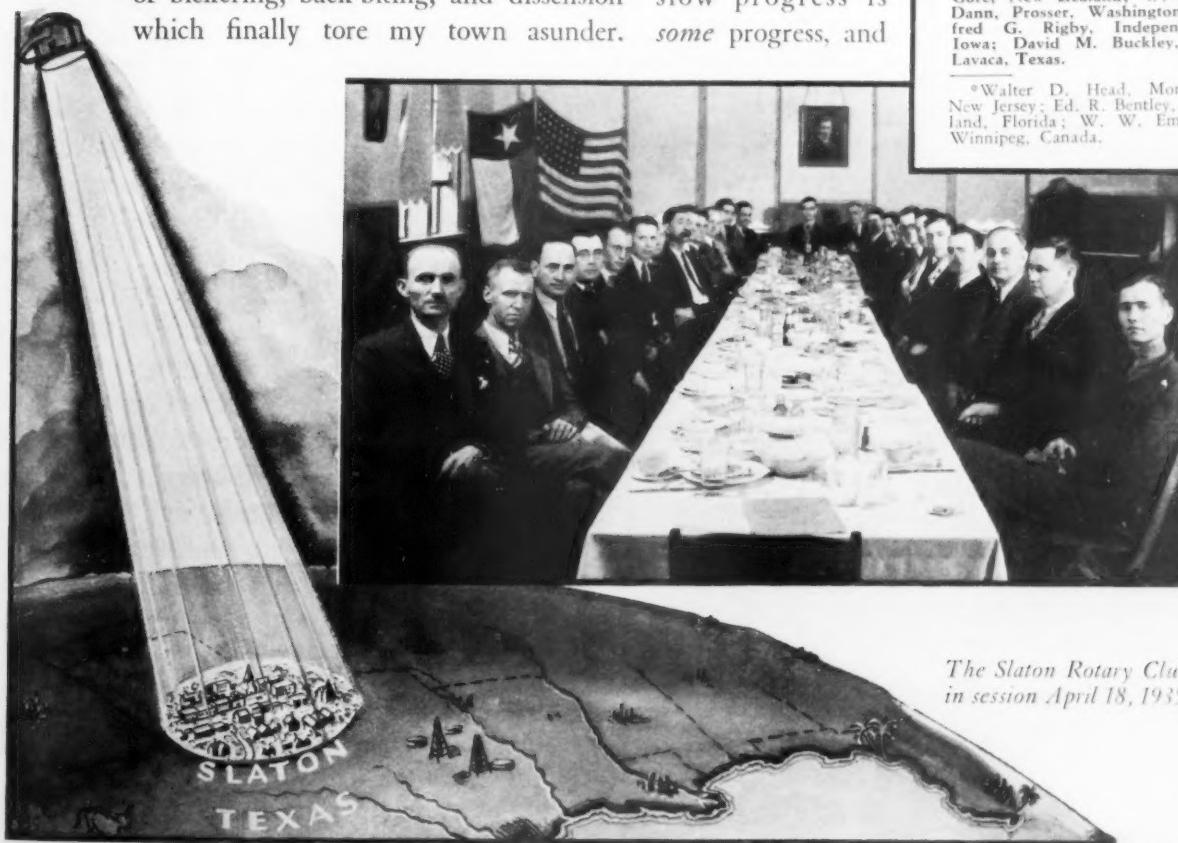
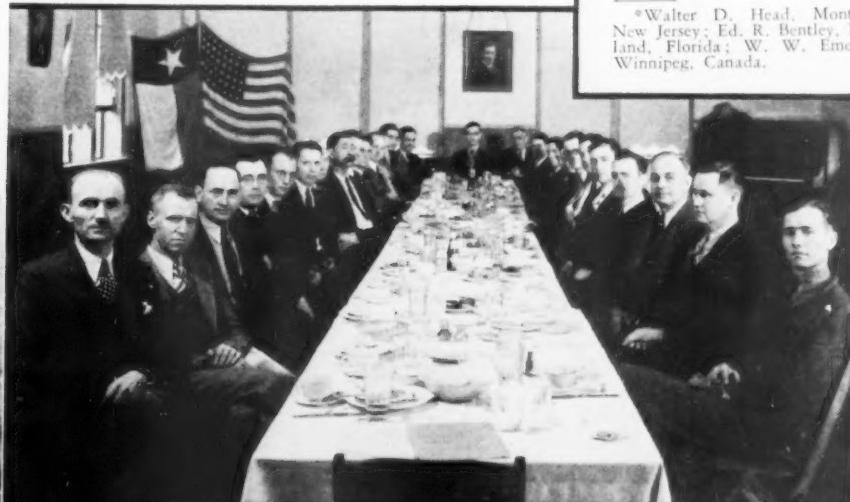
The Winners

JUDGES* of THE ROTARIAN'S "What Rotary Means to My Town" contest (open to Rotarians in towns of 5,000 or less), announce the following winners:

First, Roy A. Baldwin, Slaton, Texas; second, Burton L. French, Moscow, Idaho; third, Don M. Dunbar, Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada. (Prizes of \$150, \$100, and \$50 respectively—divided between contestant and his club.)

Honorable mention: James E. McClure, Carlinville, Illinois; C. B. Langford, Blenheim, Ontario, Canada; Will P. Herring, Belle Plaine, Iowa; Henry McQuillan, Gore, New Zealand; W. G. R. Dann, Prosser, Washington; Alfred G. Rigby, Independence, Iowa; David M. Buckley, Port Lavaca, Texas.

*Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey; Ed. R. Bentley, Lake Land, Florida; W. W. Emerson, Winnipeg, Canada.



*The Slaton Rotary Club
in session April 18, 1935.*



we could afford to be patient. Slaton was suspicious of new organizations. The reaction after a long nightmare was upon her. Enthusiasm had to be manufactured. Citizens wanted to know what Rotary was, but more especially what it was *not*.

Explanations were reassuring, and the suggestion made headway largely because of the things that Rotary was not!

"I guess you can count on me . . . provided you don't take in so-and-so and so-and-so and so-and-so!" That attitude was hard to overcome.

APATHY, distrust, misgivings, attended the organization meeting. Probably there were few present who, harboring grudges from the past, would not have black-balled any number of the others had they been accorded the opportunity.

We heard a talk on fellowship—how normal men naturally hunger for sociability—the importance of acquaintance, understanding and goodwill, the benefits of coöperation, the need for vision and broadmindedness. It was inspiring. Haughtiness and obstinacy were humbled; littleness felt ashamed. Before the meeting was over citizens, who theretofore would scarcely speak to each other, shook hands. The ice was thawing!

Thus Rotary was placed on trial and began its career in Slaton as an experiment. And Rotary in turn had placed the manhood of Slaton on trial—to test of what stuff it was made!

Rotary has meant a rebirth for Slaton. It seemed to say, "Build thee more stately mansions . . . leave thy low-vaulted past!" Rotary taught us an *attitude* that made coöperation possible, hence we heeded that admonition and we are building. Factionalism has been annihilated. Nor could it now exist in opposition to the solid front of the Rotary spirit that is becoming more and more dominant.

Slaton's pride in Rotary has not grown to the neglect of other worthy enterprises. Rotary has not supplanted but supplemented, bringing a more intelligent interest in our schools, churches, and all civic projects. Intelligent community consciousness tells us that what is best for the community is best for each citizen. In that attitude, selfish interest

The high school "pep squad" (top) and football team are banqueted annually by Slaton Rotarians . . . First prize winner in Class 2 of the Slaton "Pretty Lawn" Contest . . . Farmers bring livestock and produce to town for monthly Auction Days, sponsored by civic groups and the Rotary club . . . Typical rural school visited by Rotarians and others on their annual goodwill trips.

gives way to public welfare, and an undreamed of capacity for coöperation is revealed to us. Our business men seek, and do not shun, opportunities for coöperation. What a contrast with the old order!

Rotary sowed the seeds of altruism in my town and already we are reaping a bountiful harvest. It has not caused us to lose interest in material things, but it has given us a finer conception and appreciation of human values—revealed to us the thrill of the human touch. Selfishness will perhaps never be wholly uprooted, but in the presence of the Rotary spirit it is shamed to impotency.

Rotary has proved a great leveller in our community life; a solvent; a mediator; a pacifier. Getting acquainted allays suspicion and distrust; enlarged understanding conquers obstinacy; good will dissipates spite and pettishness; friendship placates anger and dissolves enmity. In our club honest opinion knows no fetters; ideas have no shackles; frank expression of constructive thought encounters no obstacle. Propriety, urbanity, good sense, fix the limits. Rotary is, therefore, a *real* cross-section of our community life.

It was Rotary that first suggested to my town the ideal of ethics in business—that competitors, employees, customers, are all entitled to a square deal—that one should not forget his *interest in principle* while calculating his *interest on principal*! The very phrase, "high ethical standards," has taken hold on the imagination. It means for us not alone clean business practices, but the idea of "cleanliness" has been extended to include clean streets and alleys, clean sports, clean thinking. Naturally the tendency is to cleaner living.

ROTARY'S espousal of the cause of public sanitation got results. Weeds were cut; rubbish and garbage hauled away; breeding places for flies and mosquitoes eliminated; and merchants and dairy-men have installed sanitary devices for the proper handling, display and distribution of food products.

Then came town beautification. Rotarians, working with the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of City Development, inaugurated pretty lawn contests, encouraged the [Continued on page 67]

Slaton's broad streets are especially busy on monthly Trade Days—which help promote rural-urban acquaintance . . . Rotarians not infrequently banquet the volunteer fire department, the "fire boys" supplying the program . . . A Rotarian directs the high school band, and the club sponsored a campaign to buy uniforms. . . All Slaton takes pride in its high school (right).

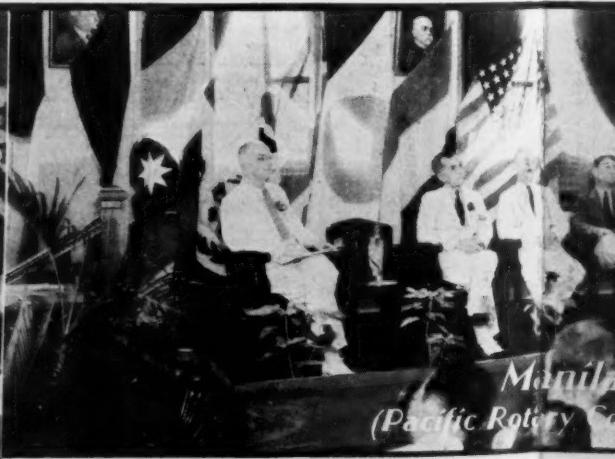


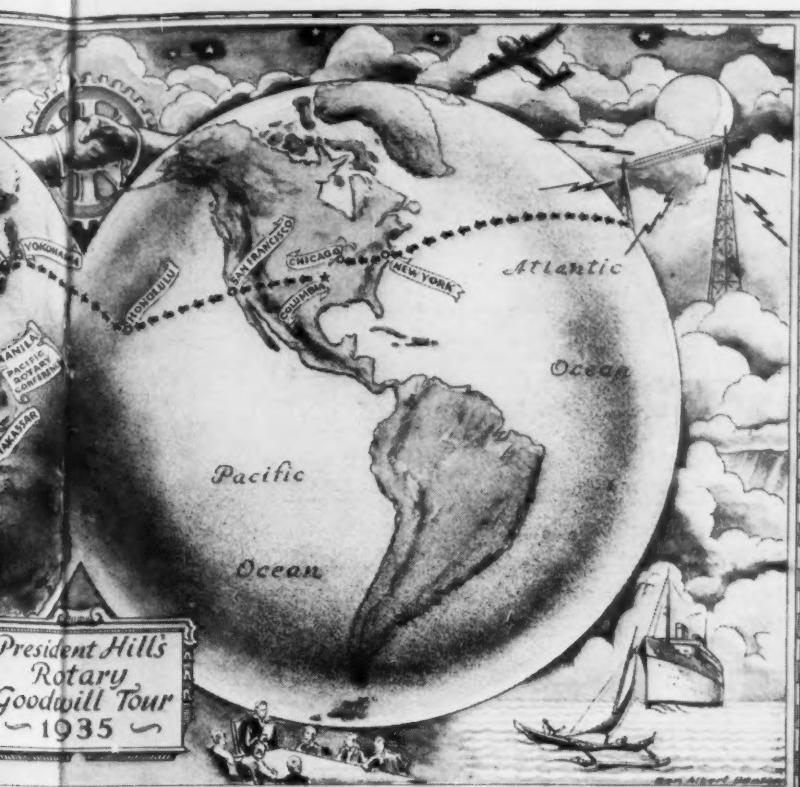


To Rotary Friends

MRS. HILL and I have just gotten home from a trip around the world, visiting Rotary clubs and Rotarians in many countries. Of course, it was a pleasant journey—a thrilling experience—an unusual opportunity. Everywhere, we were extended exceptional courtesies, countless kindnesses, and outstanding hospitality. But all of this, we know, was not a tribute to us, but to Rotary. Nevertheless, we personally, and I officially, thank all who contributed to the success of our mission. Words are inadequate to express our gratitude.

Back home again! A panorama of kaleidoscopic memories flits into my mind. But one impression colors them all. It is that the basic principles of Rotary—fellowship and the motive of "service above self"—characterize Rotary wherever you find it, be the place Manila, Tokyo, Calcutta, Cairo, or my own town of Columbia, Missouri.





Friends Everywhere

The word service is, I know, an over-used one. But to Rotarians, I now have renewed reason to believe, it is less a word than a way-of-doing. That is what my trip has taught me. It is the reassuring message I would like to bring to every club. Rotary is forging ahead steadily. The sincerity, the intelligence, the personal sacrifice of Rotarians I saw is, to me, proof that Rotary is destined to a greater sphere of usefulness to humanity than most of us would dare to prophesy.

Faithfully yours—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



The ROTARIAN

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Editorial Comment

Look Them Up

"KIVER to kiver" readers of THE ROTARIAN have within the past six months learned of many of the sights to be seen in Mexico, from the Mayan ruins in Yucatan to relics of colonial days in and around Mexico City. Last month, these columns told of the entertainment planned for convention-goers; this month they announce the convention program.

And now a final word: In the Palace of Fine Arts, the convention building, will be located men from the Central Offices of Rotary International with whom you have had correspondence and whom you will be pleased to meet in person. They will be prepared to provide you with helpful literature, to chat with you about club problems, to discuss with you "your magazine." Look them up. They will be there to serve you.

Rotary's Proving Ground

THREE men have just completed a difficult but engrossing task. They are Walter D. Head and Ed. R. Bentley and W. W. Emerson, each a name well known in Rotary's international circles. Their job was to read and to grade the scores of manuscripts entered in the "What Rotary Means to My Town" contest.

This competition, as you will recall, was open to Rotarians of the world in towns of 5,000 population and under. The manuscripts submitted made quite a pile, but there wasn't a single script in the heap that didn't carry a story of sincere, intelligent, courageous effort to make a community a more wholesome place in which to live. Many told of heroism in dark days when the local Rotary club was a rallying center for drooping spirits and a starting point for community enterprises.

THE Objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster:
(1) The ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions.
(3) The application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
(4) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for Service.

(5) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(6) The advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of Service.

These manuscripts are documentary and inspiring evidence that Rotary is at work, quietly and effectively. Three of them are to be published in these columns, starting with this issue. Others are to be digested and utilized in many ways. THE ROTARIAN, on behalf of all Rotary, desires to thank everyone—contestants and judges—who helped to bring to light these proofs of the good work that small clubs are doing around the world—from Gore, New Zealand, to Moscow, Idaho, from Estevan, Canada, to Slaton, Texas.

Case Studies in Courtesy

NO. 1.—Not long ago, a man whose card told of an official position in Rotary, sat on a bench in the antechamber of the office of a cabinet member of a strange country. He expected a long wait. To his surprise, only a few moments passed before he was ushered into the inner office.

"Yes, I know Rotary," the minister was soon saying to him. "Several years ago while I was a private citizen, I was a guest at a Rotary club in Minnesota and I have not forgotten how hospitable everyone was to me."

No. 2.—An anonymous executive, member of a service club, was recently a guest at a noon-day luncheon in a neighboring city. And here is his report of the experience, as it recently appeared in *The Iron Age*:

"I was received graciously enough. I wandered into the dining room and, to avoid breaking up a possible group, chose a seat at the end of the table. On my right sat the superintendent of the public schools, on my left was a judge of one of the courts. I don't remember a word of their conversation, but I do remember that I had to ask to have the salt passed to me, I had to ask for the sugar, I asked for the cream, I SOS'd for the butter. When it came

to the rolls, neighboring the judge's left elbow, I took one despairing look at them and muttered 'to heck with 'em!'

"Maybe it's a good city, possibly it's a lively club, but I, unfortunately, retain a mental picture of its inhospitable salt, sugar, cream, butter, and rolls. Picayune of me probably, but I have no appetite to revisit them unless it is to give them a lecture on the subject—'There are 100,000 pennies in \$1,000'."

Watch that Butt

THE CURRENT effort being made to educate the public in the importance and technique of building and disposing of camp fires will strike a sympathetic note among many Rotarians. It is a good work.

The automobile has transformed many a city-dweller into a camper. Governments, realizing this, have built roads that tap scenic wonderlands and virgin forests. Forest services have cleared trails for the hikers. Today, as at no time before, the natural resources for recreation are open to the people's use. And abuse.

The boy in a well-organized camp is not the chief offender. He is taught how to build and care for fires. Enemy No. 1 of the forests is the thoughtless adult who leaves his camp fire smoldering, ready to be spread by a gust of wind, or carelessly flips a cigarette or cigar butt aside.

An Index of Activity

"ALL GENERALIZATIONS are false—including this one," runs Rochefoucauld's famous aphorism. It is true, of course, for few proved statements can take account of all instances. Yet we submit the proposition that the Rotarian who maintains a high attendance record will in every case be found to be a valued member of his club and a good citizen.

The case of a Rotarian at Cleveland, Ohio, who has an eighteen-year record, is illustrative. Of the twenty-four years he has been a member, he has served fifteen on the Boys' Work Committee, and virtually every Tuesday evening since 1920 you could have found him conducting a Boys' Club. For the past twelve years, he has been a member of the club's Crippled Children's Committee, and for the same period has aided in community fund campaigns. More, much more, could be said of this individual's contribution to his club and community,

but this sketchy account suffices to show what manner of man he is.

He, if one man can be said to be typical of a group, is typical of the men whose pictures appear on page forty-seven. These forty-one Rotarians have maintained one hundred per cent attendance records for twelve years or more. They are good Rotarians, they are good citizens. Among them are several who have held high position in Rotary. They are busy men—but not too busy to find time to keep unbroken their weekly contact with fellow members.

It has been said that it is not attending Rotary meetings, but what a man does while he is not at the weekly sessions that really counts. Let it also be said that what a man does during the week often is conditioned by what he does at the hour when his Rotary club meets. A high degree of correlation exists between a good attendance record and a good record as a Rotarian and a public-spirited citizen. So high is it that, Rochefoucauld to the contrary, it is reasonably safe to generalize that the relation is one of cause and effect.

Practical Youth Service

THE ROTARY CLUB of Provo, Utah, is one of many that is proving that Rotary clubs are composed of practical-minded men who translate ideas and ideals into action in a practical way.

Early in 1933, Provo Rotarians made a systematic investigation to learn the urgent needs of the young people in their community. One was selected which Rotarians felt they could fill. It was the demand for textbooks among high school students unable to purchase them.

Wisely aware of the dangers of unthinking charity, a committee worked out a plan for purchasing books, then *renting* them to the needy students. Students were required to sign contracts, agreeing to work out one-half the value of the books. They were assigned to Rotarians who supplied odd jobs. The work, of itself, was unimportant. Vastly more significant was the feeling the student had of *earning* the use of the books, and the opportunity of making personal and intimate contact with a business or professional man of the community.

Did the plan work? It did. Not perfectly, of course, but well, judged by standards of human nature and commercial collections. Seventy-six students were on the list for the first year; seventy-four discharged their obligations. They rented 206 books; 204 were returned in the spring—which is a pretty good record, even for commercial credit.

This Month



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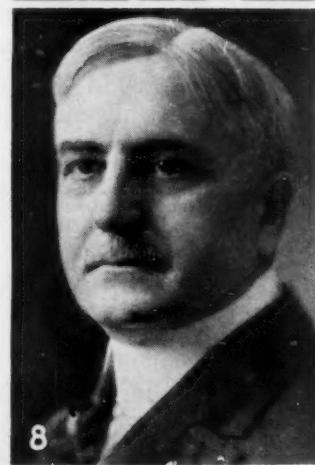
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1. FERNAND MAURETTE, French economist and member of the Rotary Club of Geneva, Switzerland, since 1920 chief of the research division and now deputy director of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

2. COLONEL A. M. HITCH, for thirty-five years popular administrator of Kemper Military School (Boonville, Missouri), former president of the American Association of Junior Colleges and of the Association of Military Schools and Colleges.

3. HENRY L. SMITH, dean of Indiana University (Bloomington), whose services to the educational world have brought him many honors and high offices, recently the presidency of the National Educational Association.

4. DR. AFRANIA de MELLO FRANCO, who presided as intermediary over the conference arranged by Brazil which so successfully resulted in averting conflict between Colombia and Peru. Prominent men of Latin America have proposed him as a worthy candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. He is an honorary member of the Lima, Peru, Rotary Club.

5. COMMODORE FRITZ KRUSE, in command of the S.S. *New York*, because in the face of great danger he courageously undertook the rescue of the Norwegian steamer *Sisto*'s crew. By bringing together Rotarians from many parts of the world for unofficial meetings aboard the *New York*, Commodore Kruse is contributing notably to the promotion of international goodwill.

6. ROBERT E. NEFF, Iowa City (Iowa) Rotarian, because he has in succession been elected fellow, vice-president, and now president of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

7. J. A. GUNN, whose outstanding work in the organization of a sorely-needed Unemployment Camp in Rangoon, Burma, has brought him the distinction of Membership of the British Empire in the King's Birthday Honors.

8. DR. HARVEY J. BURKHART, director of the Rochester (New York) Dental Dispensary, who was selected to supervise the building of five European dental clinics costing \$6,000,000 (provided for in the fund set up by the late George Eastman).

9. GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, mayor of Auckland, New Zealand, and past president of the local Rotary club, whose successful administration of civic and community affairs during troublous times has brought him the honor of The Distinguished Order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George, conferred by His Majesty, George V.

10. HIS EXCELLENCY MOHAMED SHAHIN PASHA, the first native Egyptian president of the Rotary Club of Cairo, because, as personal physician to King Fuad and Under Secretary of State for Public Health, he holds the highest posts open to an Egyptian doctor of medicine in his country.

Photos: (3) Sinclair Studio; (4) Acme; (5) North German Lloyd; (6) Moorefield Studios.

We Present



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1. DAN B. BRUMMITT, editor formerly of *The Epworth Herald*, since 1932 of *The Christian Advocate*, and recently an exchange editor of the *Methodist Times* in England where he lectured frequently before Rotary clubs. He is an active member of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Missouri.

2. GROVE PATTERSON, editor and vice-president of the *Toledo Blade*, and recently president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He is author of the syndicated feature, *The Way of the World*, and a member of the Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio.

3. PETER MEYER, past president of the Buffalo (New York) Rotary Club, because his presidency of the Guild of Prescription Opticians of America, directorship of the Better Vision Institute, numerous optical inventions, and writings have distinguished him among opticians in the United States.

4. E. BACCI, Hong Kong Rotarian, master of many tongues, recipient of the Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy for outstanding work in Russia, and one who has made notable contributions in linking the commercial life of East and West.

5. WALTER A. JESSUP, for eighteen years president of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City where he was a member of the Rotary club, because of his appointment to the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

6. SIR AHMED ZIWAR PASHA, Rotarian, former governor of the city of Alexandria and president of the Senate in the first Egyptian Parliament, because at age seventy a distinguished career in public office has been climaxed with his appointment as Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

7. DR. MIROSLAV PLOJ, authority on international finance, delegate to the League Assembly, twice vice-president and now a member of the Senate at Beograd, Yugoslavia, who though seventy-three years young, frequently commutes the 400-miles from Beograd to Maribor to attend the meetings of his Rotary club, of which he is a past president.

8. DR. A. LEBER, because of invaluable research on eye diseases among the natives of the Netherlands Indies. He has twice served the Malang Rotary Club as president.

9. DR. GEORGE A. PARKINS, president of the Ord (Nebraska) Rotary Club, whose work in restoring vision and straightening cross eyes led to his election as fellow of The Distinguished Service Foundation of Optometry.

10. FELIX WEINGARTNER, composer and author, who was recently appointed director of the State Opera in Vienna, Austria. In his youth he was a protégé of Franz Liszt, in his later years conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic Concert Symphony. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Vienna.

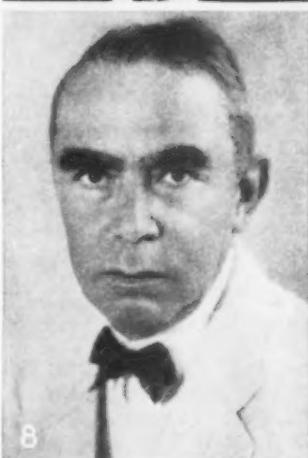
Photos: (1) Moffett Studios; (6) U. Dores.



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Young Men and Closed Doors

By Walter B. Pitkin

NOW I am in a "jam."

If I write a letter of thanks to everybody who sent us valuable information about jobs and careers during the past month, I must sit up nights and wear out a perfectly good typewriter. This little experiment with Rotarians looks like a landslide. Believe it or not, you men have already contributed enough to fill a dozen pages of this magazine. Some of your items are priceless. I guarantee that they will open up a new life for many a young man. And as fast as they do so, we'll run a line or two about the youngsters who have been made by your help.

A few more months at your present pace, and the unhappy editors will have to drop all other reading matter—and maybe the advertisements, too. You'll fill the pages. Meanwhile I must thank a few contributors specially, in the smallest type the printer can find around the shop. (No room for legible type.)

Marion Peters, Plainview, Tex.: Your amazing collection of letters will be used in part, at least. Yours was a great idea.

Randall Henderson, Calexico, Calif.: You have the right idea about small-town newspaper opportunities. We'll get around to them soon.

Charles H. Boehm, Morrisville, Pa.: The job for young electricians which you suggest is sure fire. We'll give it lots of space here.

Ernest V. Hoyt, Albany, N. Y.: Send along the best findings of your Boys' Work Committee. They ought to be made known to the whole country. (See letter, page 4.)

Carl B. Roulston, Norwalk, Conn.: What you report about oil burners will all be reported here. Send us the news about the insurance field, too, before long.

R. B. Swope, South Washington, Va.: What a corking idea you give us! I'll try to fill a whole page about it. "Bright idea peddlers." Thanks!

George F. Moss, Milwaukee, Wis.: You've hit on a new form of an idea which I've been playing with for some time. Give me a little time, and I'll discuss it here.

Mr. Et Al & Co., Everywhere (whose name is Legion): I'll get around to all your excellent ideas sometime after 1940 A.D. Thanks just the same.

And now we get down to business.

May I introduce two gentlemen? One gives us the idea-of-the-month. The other gives us the man, the place, and the time to apply the idea-of-the-month.

From A. M. Fisher, president of the Home Lumber & Supply Company, in Rockford, Ill., comes the idea-of-the-month. It raises grave national issues and puts a problem up to all Rotarians in industry and business generally. Here are Mr. Fisher's remarks, somewhat condensed:

"The retail lumber code compels us to pay any youth under nineteen years of age, three-fourths of the hourly rate for adult workers. After six months, he must receive the full minimum wage and forty hours of work a week. Now this has caused many employers to seek experienced (adult) help. Thus many youths have not received a start in the lumber business

"Our code is now almost a thing of the past. . . . It must be modified. . . . If every Rotarian retail lumber man would take into his organization one young man or woman not heretofore employed he would give you a good lift

*Continuing the series
of articles on careers
for youth . . . Dr. Pitkin
may be addressed
in care The Rotarian.*



on your way. ROTARIANS SHOULD TRY TO PERSUADE THEIR FRIENDS AND FELLOW RETAILERS TO DO THIS. . . . There must be around 50,000 retail yards in America. Many of the larger yards could absorb a number equal to ten per cent of their employees.

"All business needs this influx of young people. If we stifle initiative, we are going to continue the greatest injustice to the youth of America."

Personally, I am all for Mr. Fisher and his idea-of-the-month. As I have said over the air more than once, the code rules limiting apprentices have all worked a serious harm to the rising generation. However well meaning the gentlemen who drafted those rules may have been, in their zeal to prevent child labor, I think they over-reached themselves. It is they who are largely responsible for the plight of the second gentleman I am now introducing to you. I must not give you his name, but I will say that he lives in Alabama. Let him speak for himself:

"Thanks for your ROTARIAN article, which I read in the library, as I read hundreds of others, when too tired or too disheartened to walk the streets any more looking for work, and still ashamed to go home without having found a job.

"Two years ago this spring, I graduated from high school at the head of my class. My diploma represented on the one hand the climax of a heart-breaking struggle, for my father was out of work during my last two high school years, and our family of ten had to exist—not live—on a relief check of less than \$6 a week. On the other hand, that sheepskin represented the equipment with which I was supposed to make a living, to become a useful, self-supporting citizen. I tried to use it as such. I found that it meant absolutely nothing. I knew nothing of business. I was unfitted for any but the lowest type of common labor—and none of that was available. . . .

"I've had odd jobs in the meantime and worked at the CCC (Citizens' Conservation Corps) camp. But I can't get back there again. And I can't get a job, for the first question employers ask me is, 'What experience have you had?'

"But I won't quit trying."

There's spirit for you! I think it a pity that this young man can't walk into a lumber yard like Mr. Fisher's or into a bank or drugstore or hardware store or whatever he'd like, and say to the boss: "Well, sir! I'm here to start at the bottom as an apprentice. All I want is a chance

to learn the business, and just enough to keep alive on."

Should the apprenticeship system become flexible enough to allow such high-grade youths to be trained either at no wages at all or else at very small wages? I suggest that Rotarians give this question careful study—now.

I don't know what should be done about it. Each field brings its own problems. But here are some questions. What are your answers?

1. Should there not be three classifications of young workers, somewhat as follows?

a. The full-fledged apprentice, who is employed under a formal written agreement to work one, two, or three years, according to the character of the work; to begin for nothing if possible, and to be advanced slowly to the level of the adult worker.

b. The experimenting apprentice, who wishes to try out a job, but is not yet sure that he wishes to stick by it. He signs no written agreement until after an experimental period, during which he gets a very low remuneration.

c. A new kind of apprentice—the young man or woman who is interested in the whole field of a profession, a business, or an industry, but who does not know what branch of it appeals to him most, nor which is best adapted to his abilities. He is usually a high school or college graduate, who seeks a life career, and is willing and able to start for little or no salary in exchange for the widest variety of experimental training in all phases of the field he chooses.

2. How prevent dishonest employers from paying apprenticeship wages to young people who are worth minimum wages or more?

3. Do you take on apprentices in your own business? If not, would you be willing to try them out, taking their services in exchange for a fair chance to learn the business from the bottom up? How many could you use tomorrow?

LET'S hear from you soon.

As soon as we can, we shall report on several excellent opportunities for young people who can and will start as apprentices. But may we not also submit then some of your own suggestions about widening the channels for youth at the very start? Should not we elders crack the bottle neck which chokes the flow? Change entrance requirements for the School of Hard Knocks? Today a fellow can't even get a chance to receive a hard knock. And that doesn't seem quite fair, does it?

A kick in time saves nine. A hard knock in time makes a career.

Rotary's Alert Younger Brothers

By Edward Cain

IN the United States, it's 20-30. In Great Britain and Ireland, it's Round Table. In Australia, it's Apex.

Who are they?—and what?

They are Rotary's younger brothers. The young man's Rotary. In all of them, youth is a required qualification for membership.

Thousands of miles separate their points of origin. They came into existence spontaneously, without knowledge of one another. Yet they were all formed in response to a common impulse, a felt need, with Rotary's ideals as an inspiration, Rotary's organization as an immediate model. Their growth has been rapid, solid, and impressive.

The first of these organizations, now more than twelve years old, was 20-30. Paul Claiborne, a young man of Sacramento, California, attended some Rotary meetings with his employer. He came away so deeply impressed that on his own initiative he plunged into the task of forming a young man's counterpart of Rotary.

With an initial membership of exactly five, the first meeting was held in Sacramento on December 19, 1922. Recognizing the value of such an organization, the Sacramento Rotary Club extended a helping hand from the start, and now is proud of having done so.

The objectives of 20-30 may be expressed in few words: to develop, by precept and ex-

The service-club idea has three vigorous new sprouts — Twenty-Thirty in America, Round Table in England, Apex in Australia.

ample, more intelligent, aggressive, and serviceable citizens—to provide a practical means of forming lasting friendships—to render altruistic service—to build better communities.

Their name describes them. Members cannot be younger than twenty, nor older than thirty. As soon as a member reaches the mature age of thirty-one, he is automatically dropped from the membership roll, and his classification is open. A polite but firm way of saying:

"Goodbye, old man!"

As a result, the club is always youthful, with the refreshing vigor, zest, energy, ambition, and adventure-craving spirit of the young.

The list of achievements of 20-30 compares favorably with Rotary's own. These young men every year pay the expenses of hundreds of worthy boys on vacation trips to the mountains. They have built cabins for Boy Scouts, also athletic fields and swimming pools. They have established vocational guidance bureaus, have helped to perfect juvenile crime-prevention boards. They have created student loan funds. They have conducted unemployment bureaus.

They have supplied optical aid for needy children. They . . . but why lengthen the list! These, of course, are only a few of hundreds of achievements.

The badge of 20-30, fittingly, is an hour-glass from which only a small quantity of sand has run out.

But what, it may be asked, becomes of those elderly gentlemen, past thirty, who can no longer hobble to meetings as active Twenty-Thirtians? Officially, no provision is made for them. In fact, however, many of them graduate directly into Rotary. They are well-trained for service-club work, and not a few of them become officers and otherwise prominent in their respective clubs.

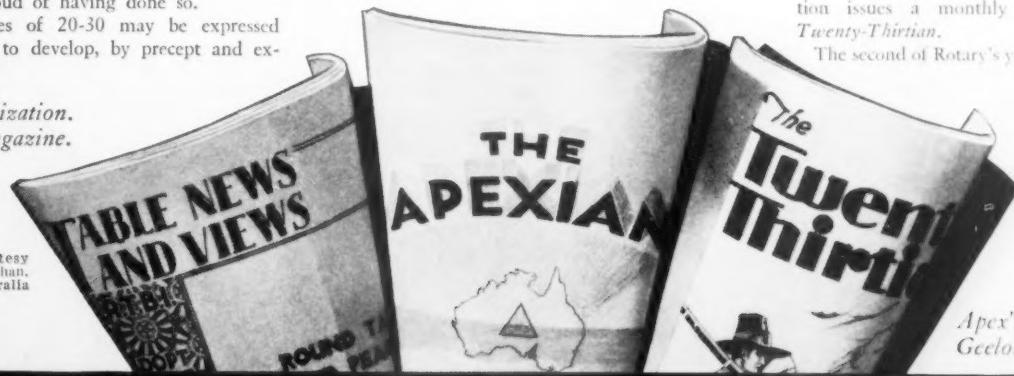
Paul Claiborne the founder, for example, is a past president of the Rotary Club of Auburn, California. In many instances, classifications in Rotary have been held open for a while, in order to secure some likely Twenty-Thirtian who was nearing "graduation."

There are more than 125 of these clubs at present. The governing body is The Association of 20-30 Clubs, which operates in much the same way as Rotary International. The Association issues a monthly magazine, *The Twenty-Thirtian*.

The second of Rotary's younger brothers is

*Each organization,
has its magazine.*

Photo: Courtesy
of John Buchan,
Geelong, Australia



Apex's No. 1 club at Geelong, Australia.



The National Association of Round Tables of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1926, a youngish gentleman of Norwich, ancient county town of Norfolk, placed before the Harrogate conference of the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain, his conception of an organization for young men based on Rotary lines.

HIS proposals were not adopted. But the young man went back to Norwich and acted on his own.

This gentleman's name is Louis Marchesi. He comes better if you call him "Mark."

On March 6, 1927, under Mark's leadership, the first meeting of the first Round Table was held at Suckling House, a burgess's mansion dating from the Middle Ages. There was nothing medieval about the meeting, however. It was as modern as television—as modern as today's youth.

It, too, was—is—a young man's club, perpetuating Britain's finest tradition of chivalry drawn from the legends of King Arthur. But age limits in Round Table are a little wider than in 20-30.

The low limit is eighteen years, the top is forty. There is a provision, too, that a member who reaches the age of forty and has done excellent service for the club, may be retained as an honorary member. This is regarded as an honor, and is the exception, not the rule. There is no evidence that the provision has been abused to any extent as yet, nor that the white-haired and venerable members *past forty*

have exercised a baleful slowing-up influence on their youthful co-members.

The number of Round Tables has increased rapidly. There are now ninety of them in England, Wales, and Ireland. Their list of achievements is long, their influence notable. Their magazine, *Table News and Views*, is issued quarterly.

Third of Rotary's younger brothers is Apex, and Australia is its home. It is barely five years old, but paddles a lusty canoe already.

Apex was founded in November, 1930, by John Buchan, Ewen Laird, and Langham Proud. Geelong was the birthplace.

Geelong sits on a healthy hill by the River Barwon, overlooking Corio Bay, forty-five miles southwest of Melbourne, and is a thriving wool-shipping port and manufacturing town. Young Buchan's father is a past president of the Geelong Rotary Club, and gave sound counsel and aid, as did other Rotarians, during the early growth-woes of Apex.

Just as in England and the United States, the movement found a quick response. Already there are more than a score of Apex clubs, established in three states, including Tasmania.

These clubs in short order have made a remarkable record. Their outstanding achievement, without doubt, is rounding up and training an army of unemployed youths. When the schooling of these protégés is completed, the Apexians see to placing them in jobs that promise a future.

Youth is the key to Apex, as of Rotary's other young brothers. Birth dates are watched. Nominees must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. A member after election, however, can retain his membership until he is forty. He is then handed his hat and told how much they have enjoyed having him!

The name, Apex, signifies the height of ambition. The club symbol is a triangular badge picturing the rising sun. Their magazine is *The Apexian*.

Sacramento—Norwich—Geelong! This movement of young men in three widely separated



Louis Marchesi, of Norwich, England, who started the Round Table clubs.

parts of the world, inspired by Rotary's ideals, is indeed impressive. In every case, the members are representatives of the finest youth in their communities. They have realized their responsibilities, and have found practical ways to discharge them. They have an international as well as a broad local outlook. They bring the fire of youth to the practice of service-club aims.

And in these times, that is a thing greatly to be desired.

John Buchan (not the Australian father of Apex, but the present governor-general of Canada) has spoken a word or two that touch off the hour we live in. Said he:

"These are terrible times for elderly people settled in their ways, miserable times for dogmatic and stupid people, trying times for timid people, but magnificent times to be young in."

Rotary's younger brothers are young—and mean to stay so.

* * *

A newcomer among young men's service clubs is Hermes International, with clubs at Niagara Falls, New York, U. S. A., and Niagara Falls, Canada. It was organized with the cooperation of Lions, Kiwanians, and Rotarians in both cities.



Left: John Buchan, one of the founders of Australia's Apex; below (left to right): Eric Hooper, first president of the Association of Apex Clubs; Jack Mayne, secretary-treasurer of 20-30 Clubs (U. S. A.); Edward Cain, author of article, former Twenty-Thirtian, now member and director of the Rotary Club of Sacramento, California.



Rotary Hourglass

JEAN and Paul. From Sydney, Australia, writes Past Director Fred Birks of Founder Paul and Jean Harris:

"It is not anything of news value to say that they have captivated our people. In all my life, I never met a woman who so quietly makes herself loved by other women. My typist met her for only a few minutes and remarked that 'She is the sweetest woman I ever met.'"

* * *

Three Generations. The Larkins of Buffalo, N. Y., are a three-generation Rotary family. John D., Sr., was a member of the Buffalo Rotary Club until 1926; John D., Jr., has been an honorary member for the past five years; John D. III, who is not yet thirty years old, is now an active member and one of the directors of the club.

* * *

TFBB. This from E. H. Jarvis, hon. secretary of the Rotary Club of Paddington and St. Marleybone, England:

"In the February issue, 'The Man with the Scratchpad' refers to Rotarian Clifford Hilliard of Wynne, Ark., who was admitted to membership on the very day he became twenty-one years of age.

"Rotarian Maurice Greenfield, who is the son of one of our old members, Rotarian Herbert Greenfield, was admitted a member of the High Wycombe Rotary Club on April 24, 1933, and ate his first club luncheon on that date, which incidentally was his twenty-first birthday.

"I should very much like to know whether Rotarian Maurice Greenfield has a prior claim to this distinction in view of the above date."

Now, that is a question. Well, why not dodge it by inaugurating a little but very exclusive organization, international and all of that. Call it the TFBB (Twenty-First Birthday Boys). We've got two charter members already. Who else is there in Rotary who became a Rotarian on the day (or during the week) he became twenty-one?

* * *

Add Young Rotarians. T. Bettis Coffield, president of the Rotary Club of Bowie, Tex., is twenty-seven years old.

* * *

Ernestness. Harvey C. Kendall, our business manager who is an ex-Nebraskan, notes-with-interest that in the 19th District, which is Nebraska and parts of Iowa and South Dakota, are three clubs whose presidents answer to the name of Ernest. They are Ernest S. Wegner, Lincoln; Ernest P. Buffett, Omaha; and Ernst V. Gustafson, Council Bluffs.

* * *

Rotary on Radio. Rev. Bryan B. Musselman is a member of the Rotary Club of Allentown, Pa., with the classification: radio broadcasting. He owns and controls radio stations WCBA and WSAN. "At the beginning of my Rotary year," writes President Frank J. Haberle, "he placed at my disposal both stations to use them for whatever time I desired to broadcast to our city and vicinity anything pertaining to Rotary that would be of interest to the public. The finest part of it is that he has never charged us as



Founder Paul (without coat) and Jean Harris (left foreground) dining aboard a Japanese boat, an incident in their globe-circling Rotary mission.

much as five cents for the time of his announcers, nor for the power lines, nor for the broadcasting."

* * *

Welcome! Cordial greetings to these new member clubs of Rotary International:

Hermosillo, Mexico; Unley, Australia; Ciudad Obregon, Mexico; Lorient, France; Franca, Brazil; Bemidji, Minnesota; Sylacauga, Alabama; La Bourboule-Le Mont-Dore, France; Placetas, Cuba; Aracaju, Brazil.

* * *

Banks Is the Man. Rotarian J. C. Dow's S.O.S. for the author of a bit of verse published in the May *Hourglass*, brought an answer on April 28th—before the magazine was officially out. Rotarian Franklin P. Geiger, president of the Chamber of Commerce at New Philadelphia, Ohio, wrote:

"Kindly tell Rotarian J. C. Dow, of Great Falls, Montana, that George Linnaeus Banks is the author of the poem, *What I Live For*, in five stanzas." The last stanza is:

*I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.*

Rotarian E. B. Boyd, of Macon, Miss., heeded the request also, sending Rotarian Dow a copy of the complete poem. But, he opined, "the poem was printed anonymously and I do not recall having heard the composer's name."

* * *

Crombie Knew Too. Crombie Allen, California publisher and Rotary globetrotter, was another who saw the S.O.S. He wrote that he was sure he knew the poet's name—but would have to sit down, and do some tall cerebrating to recall it. Which, the Man with the Scratchpad hastened to advise, would not be necessary.

* * *

New Governor. Dr. P. van Hulstijn, president of the Rotary Club of Buitenzorg, Java, is completing the Rotary year as governor of the

79th District. He succeeds P. H. W. Sitsen, of Djokjakarta, Java, who found it necessary to resign.

* * *

Camp. Rotarians of the world, interested in having their sons attend a camp in the Netherlands, should get in touch with William de Cock Buning, 't Hoekstraat 31, The Hague, The Netherlands. This camp (August 1 to 15) is being organized by Rotary clubs of the 5th District.

* * *

Attendance. Rotarians at Marion, Ill., take a pride in maintaining high individual attendance records, which means that their club stands well on the lists. In the year 1932-33, Marion (in Division C for clubs with membership between 50 and 100), was in the ten highest nine times. In 1933-34, it was in the ten high twelve times. During the present year it has been in high ten every month. Recap: Marion has been in the high ten of Division C for thirty-one out of thirty-four months.

* * *

Record. The 5th District of Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland, recently held a conference at Blackpool, England. Attendance was 1,650 delegates—an R.I.B.I. record.

* * *

Proposed Legislation. Delegates to the Mexico City convention, June 17-21, will be called upon to consider measures which include five proposed enactments and four proposed resolutions.

These measures will be considered first by the Council on Legislation, which has been called by the Board of Directors to meet at Mexico City on Saturday, June 15, in the Palace of Fine Arts, the convention auditorium. The recommendations of the Council will be presented to the voting delegates on Thursday morning, June 20, for action by the convention.

Two of the proposals, both offered by the Board of Directors, are designed to correct minor technicalities. Proposed Enactment 35-4 is offered to eliminate the reference to *monthly* meetings (now obsolete) in Article IV section

7 (a) of the standard club constitution. Proposed Resolution 35-6 is offered, to correct the address of the central office of Rotary.

Taking the other measures in numerical order, No. 35-1 proposed by the Board of Directors, revises the enactment offered to the Detroit convention and withdrawn, and provides for two kinds of membership, active and honorary, with the active members grouped as first active, second active, and senior active.

Senior active members would include those now known as "past service" members and also others who would transfer from first or second active membership to senior active membership under the following three provisions: (1) a permissive clause allowing a first or second active member to request a transfer to senior active membership after a total membership in one or more clubs for ten years; (2) a mandatory clause requiring all Rotarians who join Rotary clubs after July 1, 1935, to accept a transfer to senior active membership after twenty years



George C. Jordan, 81-year old song-leader of the Rotary Club of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

(not retroactive to affect those who are now members or who may join before that date); and (3) a clause permitting a member who retires from active business to be transferred to senior active membership, after having five or more years membership in one or more Rotary clubs.

Proposed Enactment 35-2 is also a carry-over from the Detroit convention, in exactly the same terms—to re-state the objects of Rotary. In this measure, the Board of Directors proposes that the objects of Rotary shall become a single object, with four applications which are integrated with the Aims and Objects Plan. The pro and con of this proposed re-statement was debated at length by John Nelson and Ed McFaddin in *THE ROTARIAN* in September, 1934.

Changes in the administrative chronology are proposed by the Board of Directors in No. 35-3: first, to establish the date of March 1 for mailing to all clubs any proposals to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International or the standard club constitution, in substitution for the present provision of "90 days prior to the convention;" second, all of such proposals would then have to be filed with the secretary of Rotary International "by February first" instead of the present term "120 days prior to the convention;" third, the decision of the Board as to the time and place of holding the annual convention would be mailed to each member club on or before April first (instead of the present February first) of the year preceding the calendar year in which such convention is to be held.

The first and second of these provisions would give the member clubs approximately three weeks more time for consideration of convention legislation than the present plan, and the third provision is sought to give sufficient time for the making of the necessary contracts in the



convention city after the January meeting of the Board at which the convention city usually is chosen.

Continuity on the Board of Directors is sought by proposed Enactment 35-5, offered by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebr., U. S. A. Under its provisions, six of the twelve directors (who with the incoming and outgoing presidents comprise the Board) to be elected at the 1936 convention in Atlantic City would be chosen for terms of two years and six for terms of one year. At each succeeding convention, six directors would be elected for terms of two years, to fill the places of those whose terms expire. The president would be elected each year.

Proposed Resolution 35-7 would group the clubs participating in the attendance contest into seven divisions instead of the present five. Clubs with more than 300 members would be divided into two classes 300 to 399 members, and 400 members or over. Clubs of less than 50 members would also be subdivided into two groups 25 to 49 members, and less than 25 members. The groups of clubs between 50 and 300 would remain the same as at present. A minor clarification also changes the words "an international convention" to "a convention of Rotary International."

A committee to consider the possibility of founding an International Council of World Fellowship is suggested by proposed Resolution 35-8, offered by the Rotary Club of Hampstead, London, England. The committee would be set up by the Board, would give its report at the next annual convention, and in the meantime the Board would be authorized to take such action upon findings of the committee as the Board would deem advisable.

Promotion of international peace, and the establishment of prizes for that purpose are provided in proposed Resolution 35-9, offered by the Rotary Club of Alicante, Spain. The resolution provides for an annual subscription of \$1.00 from each Rotarian for a fund to be devoted to the establishment of prizes; twenty-five percent of the fund would go to reward the individual Rotarian whose work for international peace is considered most noteworthy, and seventy-five percent to the Rotary club most distinguishing itself with relation to international peace.

* * *

Sounds Like Record.
Is there in all Rotaridom another Rotarian who travels a hundred miles to each weekly luncheon over rough country? Howard "Heavy" K. Linger, of the Rotary Club of Alamosa, Colo., does it—and for six years has maintained a 97.6

*The country and the man
—Howard K. Linger.*



per cent attendance record! He is part-owner and general manager of two famous ranches, the Medana and the Zapato, embracing 40,000 acres. He also operates a 15,000 acre summer range in New Mexico. Convention-goers crossing the Rio Grande at Laredo, Tex., should remember that 1,200 miles up the river are Alamosa and the Linger ranches—and a Rotary welcome.

* * *

Legislators. Twenty-six of the 133 members of the Wisconsin legislature are Rotarians, notes Rotarian Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc.

* * *

Paul "Revere," Rotarian. A recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Bergenfield, N. J., was enlivened by a strange coincidence. Rotarian George Ruckle, Jr., in charge of the program, stated that it was not Paul Revere who had roused the countryside against the "redcoats" in April, 1775, but a forgotten man named William Dorrs. As the speaker finished and sat down, "Paul Revere, himself," was introduced to give "five minutes' rebuttal." Paul Revere proved to be not a periwigged impersonator of the hero of Longfellow's poem, but a visiting Rotarian from Teaneck, and good-humoredly he explained that "Revere" was now spelled "Riviere," its original French form. His grandfather, another Paul, had made the change to avoid "kidding" by fellow soldiers during the Civil War—but, the present Paul ruefully observed, without avail.

—THE MAN WITH-THE-SCRATCHPAD.

*Rotarians in the Saskatchewan Provincial Cabinet.
Right: T. C. Davis, K. C. (attorney general); below: J. W. Estey, K. C. (education); C. M. Dunn (highways); J. G. Taggart (agriculture).*





One Hundred Per Centers

THE men pictured on this page have maintained perfect Rotary attendance records for the number of years indicated after their names.

Detroit, Mich.—(1) Edwin A. Sevold, funeral director, 12; (2) Roy E. Helferich, retail butter and eggs, 16; (3) John D. Jamieson, distributing—hardware and woodenware specialties, 13; (4) John C. Stephens, optometry, 17; (5) Herbert D. Murray, advertising—specialty and display, 15; (6) McLaurin Dewar, refined oil products—manufacturing, 12; (7) Clarence B. French, paints, varnish lacquer—wholesale and retail, 12; (8) John C. Stahl, Jr., architect, 13; (9) Paul H. King, bankruptcy and administration, 13; (10) Arthur J. Tuttle, federal judge, 12½; (11) Charles L. Weeks, stock breeding, 13; (12) Theo. Huetteman, ice making and refrigerating machines, 12; (13) Gunnar W. Wikander, physiotherapy, 21.

Santa Ana, Calif.—(14) Col. Solomon H. Finley, civil engineering, 15; (15) MacKelvey O. Robbins, fire insurance, 15 (charter president).

Baltimore, Md.—(16) Charles E. Brack, obstetrician, 14; (17) Walter J. C. Lears, bedding and mattress—manufacturing, 12; (18) George W. Bahlke, life insurance, 13.

Atlantic City, N. J.—(19) Arch G. Rohr, typewriters, 15½; (20) C. Edgar Dreher, building materials—distributing, 14.

Belleville, Ill.—(21) Henry C. G. Schrader, abstracts and titles, 15.

Kansas City, Kans.—(22) S. H. Reynolds, automobile insurance, 15; (23) John E. Carlson, general law, 17; (24) Philip C. Gibson, funeral directing, 12; (25) Charles A. Lowder, real estate, 12; (26) A. H. Jennings, industrial building construction, 15.

Clinton, Okla.—(27) George Halifax, gas and oil—retailing, 13.

Ontario, Calif.—All 12½ years and charter members. (28) Arthur I. Peterson, department store; (29) Claude W. Randall, education, public schools; (30) Bennett W. Spencer, chamber of commerce; (31) Alex R. Gemmel, drugs—retailing; (32) John S. Armstrong, general nursery stock; (33) Howard M. Shattuck, lumber—retailing.

Hazleton, Pa.—(34) Tom W. Brewer, transportation—railroad, 13½. (Has visited Rotary clubs in nearly every state in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and seven European countries, in addition to which he has attended eight Rotary International conventions and missed but three district conferences).

Jamestown, N. Y.—(35) Charles H. Wiborg, attorney at law, 16 (charter member).

Frederick, Md.—(36) Ignatius Bjorlee, education—state schools, 13. (During these years, has attended Rotary meetings in 25 states of the United States and Canadian provinces.)

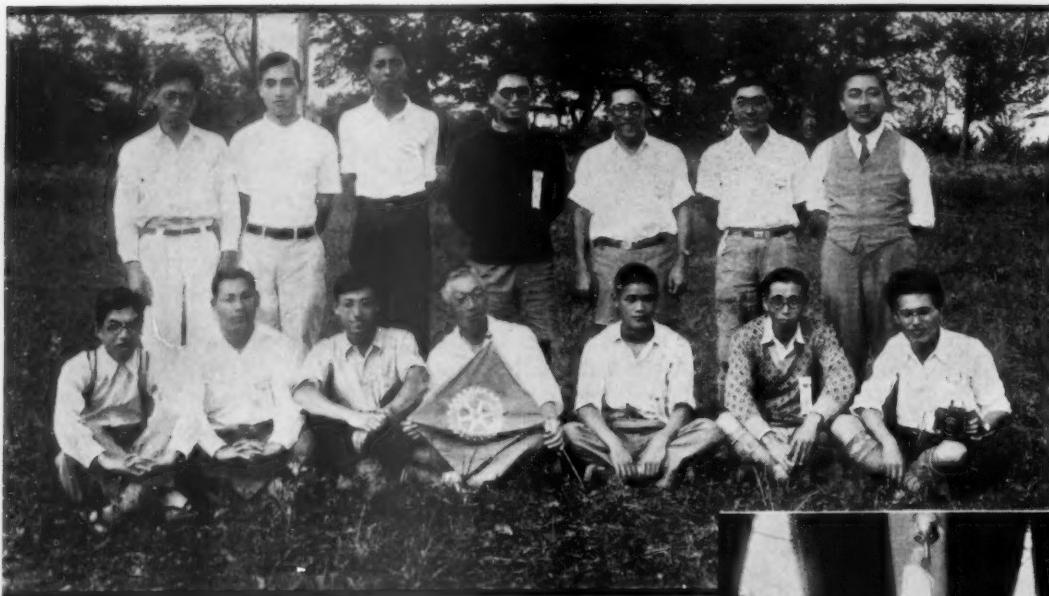
Springfield, Mass.—(37) Luman S. Brown, foundry facing, 13; (38) Albert W. Vining, painting and decorating, 14; (39) Ernest J. Hoskins, optical goods—retailing, 16.

Lindsay, Ont., Canada—(40) Walter Eby Reesor, electric light and power service, 13 (charter member).

Harvard, Ill.—(41) Edward A. Manley, automobile—retailing, 12 (charter member).

Photos: 1-7, D. D. Spellman, Detroit; 8, J. W. Hughes, Detroit; 9, 10, & 36, Harris & Ewing, Washington; 20, Central Studios, Atlantic City; 23, L. G. Kennedy, Kansas City, Kans.; 28, Bowes, Ontario, Calif.; 37, © Bachrach.





The leaders at Japan's first Rotary camp for boys. Rotarian Y. Hoshino is seated, holding the Rotary flag. Author Saito is standing at right end.

Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of Tokyo, is a director of Rotary International. He is shown below, at right, presenting a Japanese flag to Arthur Fisher, president of the Manila Rotary Club, during the Pacific Conference.

Photo: Morosawa, Tokyo

Japan's First Rotary Camp

By Soichi Saito

Vice President, Rotary Club of Tokyo

AT THE foot of famous Mt. Fuji in Japan lie five beautiful lakes. Last summer, under the auspices of the Osaka Rotary Club, the first experiment in camping for boys of Rotarian families of the 70th District (Japan) was conducted on the shores of Yamanaka Lake, one of the five. (The campsite was made available to the Rotarians through the generosity of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A., which owns it.)

This bright idea was conceived by Rotarian Y. Hoshino, of Osaka, who had enough imagination to see that it is the duty of Rotary to perpetuate its spirit by passing it on to the second generation. It was due to his strong determination and loyalty to Rotary that the attempt was made in the face of many unusual difficulties.

After the hesitation of his fellow Rotarians was overcome, it was found that the age of Rotarians was so high that most of their own boys were college students. It was difficult to find boys of high-school age but there were some grandsons who would thus qualify! Also it was found that there were many other attractions of like nature arranged by the high schools for the summer vacation days.

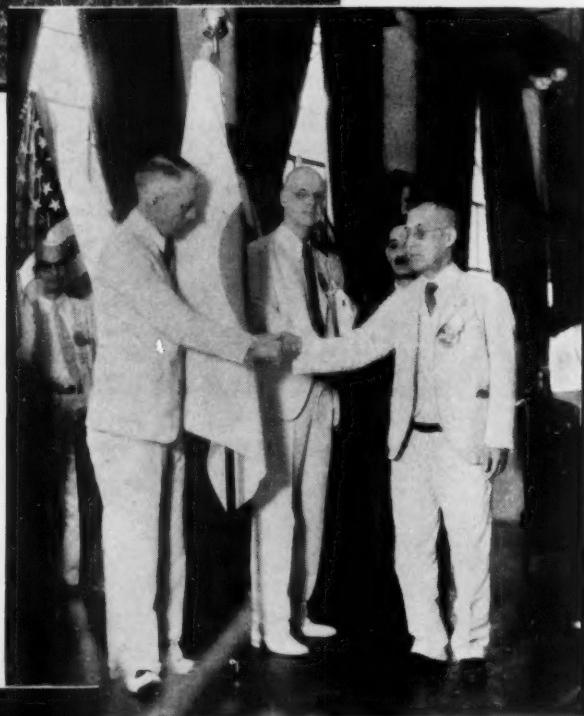
In spite of all difficulties, however, Mr. Hoshino succeeded in assembling twenty-

Shozo Murata, of Osaka, Japan, governor of the 70th District of Rotary.



four boys and twelve able leaders from Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, and Hiroshima.

Out of many interesting activities I shall select only a few to help picture this successful venture. Each morning there was held a flag ceremony when the



flags of *Dai Nippon* and of Rotary were raised while the campers sang *Kimigayo*, our national anthem. Then followed a short address on Service, Purity, Loyalty, or similar topics given by Rotarians Hoshino or Saito. These talks on the spirit of Rotary made a deep impression upon the boys.

Among the speakers on more formal subjects were District Governor Murata and Rotarians Hiranuma, Satomi, Hoshino, and Prof. I. Yamamoto, all of whom contributed much toward making the camp a success.

One evening's program was devoted to the entertainment of the neighboring villagers. The program was in charge of the boys, who did so well that almost all of the inhabitants deserted their own wrestling match to come to the Rotary camp for boys.

An amusing incident occurred when



Photo: Morosawa, Tokyo

one of the boys was delivering invitations to the villagers. Being city-bred, he could not distinguish between a house and a barn, so when he called at one structure he was surprised to be greeted by the horse who lived there!

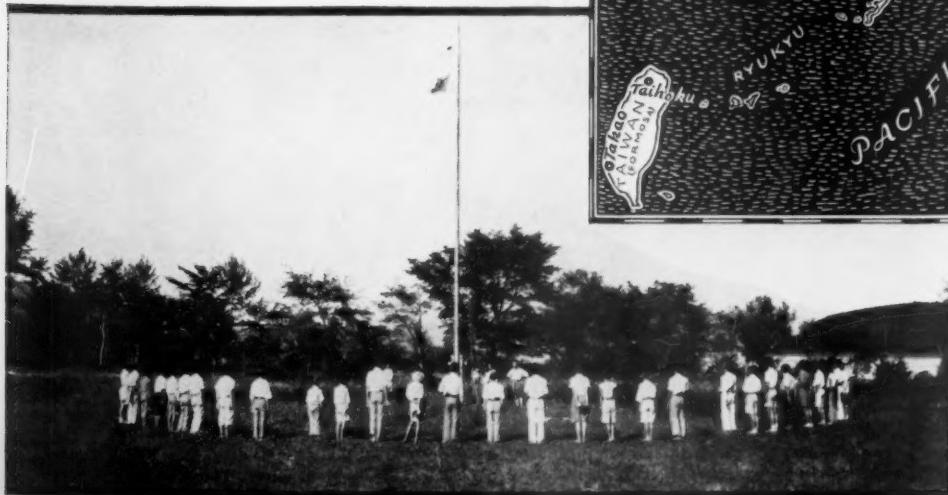
We were fortunate in having among the leaders of the camp a botanist, a zoologist, a musician, and several physical directors, all of whom exemplified the spirit of service.

The boys learned by serving others, by waiting on table, by tidying up the beds, by preparing the hot bath, or washing the boats or cleaning up the grounds. Most of the boys had never done such work before, having thought that such menial work must be left to servants.

INNE of the boys whose father is a silk producer had an interesting discussion with another boy whose father is a rayon magnate. They expressed their joy at learning so much from nature and from the manual labor that they were allowed to do. They declared to their fathers that they want to come back to the next camp where they could repeat such experiences. It is a pleasure to record that we have had similar expressions of appreciation from all of the fathers of the boys who attended.

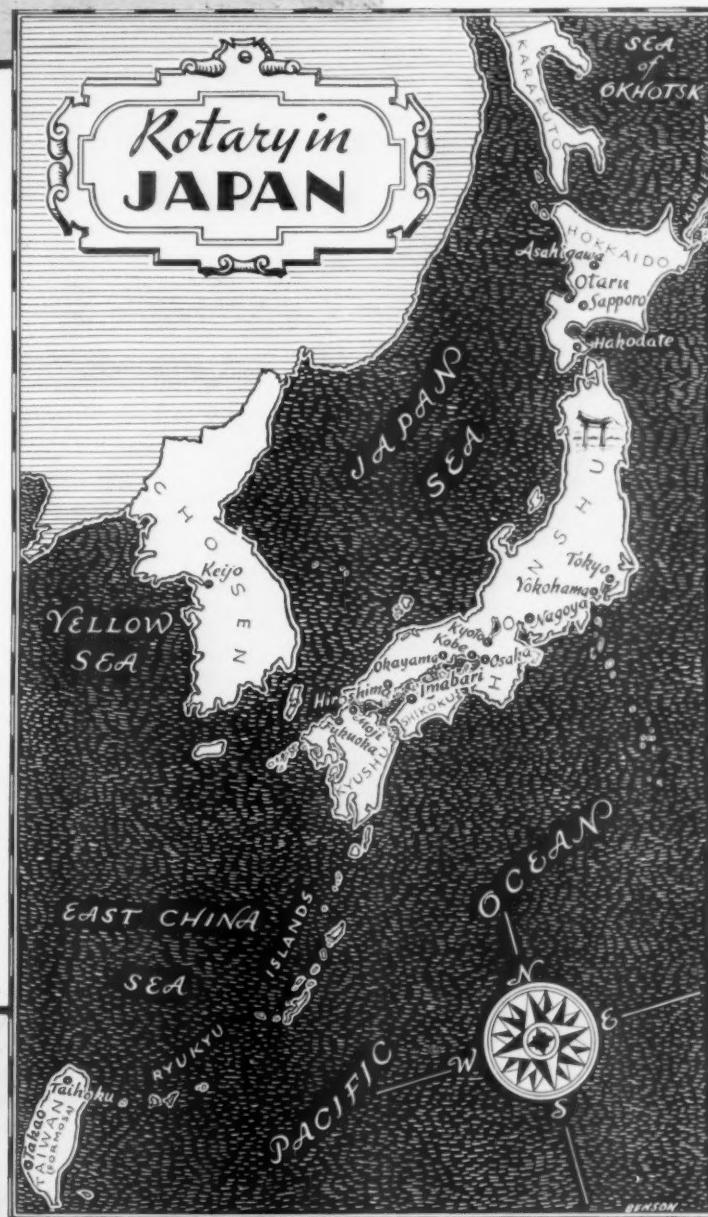
Thus we believe that our first Rotary camp has been worthwhile and that out of it will come an ever-widening circle of the influence of the Rotary spirit of fellowship, service, understanding and goodwill.

Photo: Morosawa, Tokyo



Boys arriving at the campsite. This was the first experience "in the country" for most of them, but they turned with a will to such tasks as waiting on tables and making their own beds.

Rotary in Japan got under way in 1920 with the establishment of the Tokyo club. Now there are 18 clubs with some 900 members.



The morning flag-raising exercise at the Rotary camp. Note the veiled outline of Mt. Fuji in the background. A varied program of activities was provided under the capable direction of adults trained in physical culture, zoology, botany, and music.

Rotary Around the World

These brief news notes mirror the varied activities of the Rotary movement. Contributions are welcomed.

Sweden

Arrange Vacation Lectures

STOCKHOLM—Under the patronage of the Rotary Club of Stockholm, the Swedish National Union of Students is planning a holiday course at Uppsala during the last three weeks of August. The lectures, devoted to the economic, social, and political life of Sweden, will be given by Rotarians and members of the faculties at the universities of Uppsala and Stockholm. A week's stay in Stockholm is included in the program.

France

For Wives of Visiting Rotarians

MARSEILLE—So that wives will not be forced to dine alone while their husbands visit the Rotary Club of Marseille, a wife of a member acts as lunch hostess to visiting wives. All that is required is that the visiting Rotarian notify the secretary of the Marseille club a few hours in advance who will make the arrangement for the wife of a local Rotarian to entertain the visitor.

Portugal

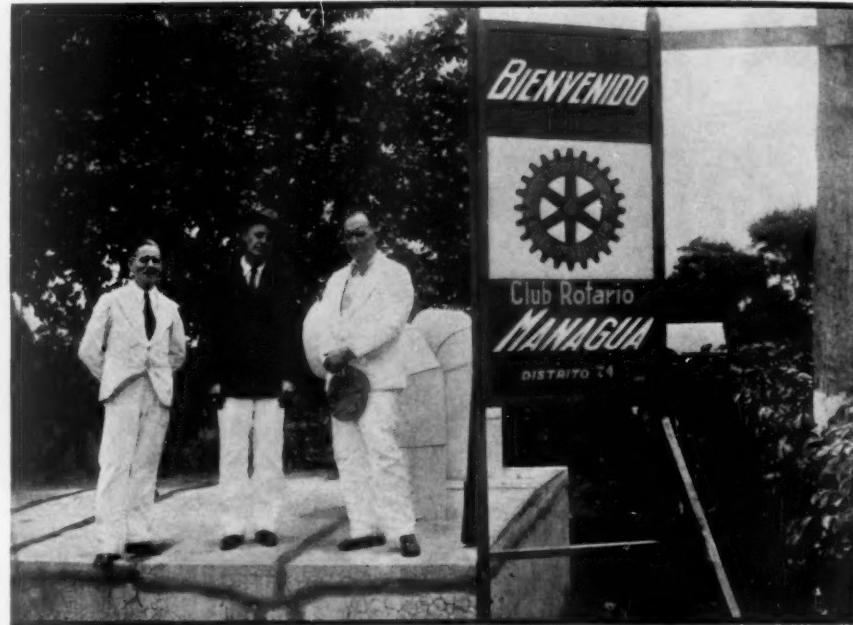
Anniversary Gift to Poor

VISEU—A gracious way of observing an anniversary is that of the Viseu Rotary Club which, on its first birthday, provided clothing for a hundred poor children.

Norway

Maintain Health Camp

OSLO—"Trogstad" is the attractive name of the summer home the Rotary Club of Oslo has conducted for the past eleven years. The home used for this purpose was offered free of charge, though the club has spent considerable money furnishing the home and making it suit-



Rotarians in Managua, Nicaragua, believe in signs. Recently they erected this one at the local airport, bidding visitors a friendly welcome to their city.

able for use in this way. Each summer twenty girls spend five weeks here under the care of a trained nurse. At Christmas and Easter time "Trogstad" is turned over to the use of boys. So far three camps have been held. Two Oslo Rotarians assume the task of supervising the camp, but each must agree to attend two successive gatherings. Thus at every new camp there is one Rotarian who has had previous experience with this activity.

England

Aid Needy

GUILDFORD—No Guildford school child need be absent from school because of lack of shoes, for Guildford Rotarians supply footwear to all needy families called to their attention by school authorities. The Rotary club also provides automobiles for poor people requiring hospital attention. A festive dinner is given each year for men and women in homes for the aged.

Cuba

Reorganize Chamber of Commerce

SAGUA LA GRANDE—Through the efforts of the Rotary club of this city, its chamber of commerce is again functioning. Rotarians of Sagua la Grande have also succeeded in re-establishing a dispensary for poor children which had ceased to function after the cyclone of 1933.



Italy

Observe Bellini Centennial

CATANIA—At a time when the entire nation was commemorating the centennial of the first presentation of an opera by the Italian composer, Bellini, Rotarians of Catania arranged a special program as a tribute to him.

Anniversary Gift to Poor

BARI—In commemoration of their first anniversary Bari Rotarians donated the sum of Lira 2,000 for the assistance of local needy.

Peru

Radios for Institutions

LIMA—Radio sets were recently supplied by Lima Rotarians to a shelter for beggars, a home for incurables, an institute for blind children, and a jail for women.

Brazil

Organize Civic Society

CAMPINAS—Open to all citizens who are interested in civic improvement, is a Society of Friends recently organized by the Campinas Rotary Club for the solution of community problems.

Argentina

Garden Tools for Schoolboys

Buenos Aires—Members of the Buenos Aires Rotary Club have presented sets of garden tools to students in a local school.

Ceylon

Delinquents . . Lepers . . Nursery Schools

COLOMBO—Though the Colombo Rotary Club was organized but six years ago, it has accomplished an amazing number of objectives

An outstanding gathering of the Keijo, Chosen, Rotary Club was a reception for Governor General Ugaki (center in robe). Extreme right (standing) is Chief of Foreign Affairs Tanaka.

in community reform. Discovering that 188 children varying from small infants to those of school age were being taken to factories by their working mothers, the Community Service Committee of the Ceylon Rotary Club has brought this condition to the attention of the proper governmental agency with significant results. A program for better supervision of juvenile delinquents has also been submitted to a governmental agency. Just recently an effort has been made to interest newspapers in playing down sensational and lurid stories. Some time ago the club was instrumental in the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital, and interviews with the proper authorities have resulted in the building of a suitable recreation room for inmates of a leper asylum. At Christmas time old clothes are collected for the needy, holiday treats are provided for hundreds of poor children, particularly those in a school for the deaf and blind, not to mention the host of other children who, in one way or another, are helped throughout the year.

Germany

Supervise Youth Shelter

AACHEN—As a result of their visits to shelters for young unemployed, the Rotary Club of Aachen has assumed the care and maintenance of one of the buildings.

China

Sponsor Debates

PEIPING—The Rotary Club of Peiping is sponsoring two debates, one for high school, and another for college students. Six hundred dollars constitute prizes for the winners.

Chile

Help for School Children

CURA-CAUTIN—Despite many difficulties, the Rotary Club of Cura-Cautin this past year has assisted over a hundred needy children with food and clothing. A night school for adults has also been established.

Estonia

Cabin for Boys

TALLINN—Schoolboys in Tallinn are much excited over a well-equipped cabin which the Tallinn Rotary Club has built at a local camp for boys.

Palestine

Greet President Hill

HAIFA—Long and enthusiastic was the ovation with which members of the Haifa Rotary Club greeted Robert L. Hill, President of Rotary International, upon his recent visit to their group. Though this brief stopover was between a Rotary lunch at Beyrouth, Syria, that same day, and a visit to Jaffa on the following morning, President Hill will remember for many a day the fine entertainment which Haifa Rotarians and other prominent citizens gave in his honor.

Portugal

Encourage Students

PORTO—Outstanding students in the university, at the School of Fine Arts, and in various secondary schools in Porto, are given monetary prizes for their scholastic achievements. At this time the Rotary Club of Porto is also studying the possibility of constructing a group of ten model houses for working men.

Hungary

Study Municipal Problems

SZEGED—A series of lectures on municipal and social problems which concern this city have been given under the direction of the Rotary Club of Szeged.

Guatemala

Extensive Boys Week Program

GUATEMALA CITY—With almost every industrial, civic and governmental agency cooperating, Rotarians of Guatemala have held a Boys Week program the benefits of which will be felt years

to come. Included in the program were visits to various homes for orphans, with special entertainment and gifts for the children; a contest for the healthiest baby with a number of cash prizes; inspection of various industries, free entertainment for over 10,000 children in several movie houses, and a number of athletic contests, with the gift of a dozen sweaters to the winning team in a football tournament.

Colombia

Welcome Convention Goers

CARTAGENA—Rotarians in this beautiful Colombian city are planning a royal welcome for those Rotarians sailing from New York to attend the Mexico City convention. One ship, the *Santa Paula*, is to stop here eight hours on its way to Mexico.

Belgium

Active in C. of C.

ANTWERP—Members of the Antwerp Rotary Club are actively interested in the local chamber of commerce. The president, four members of the executive committee, and ten members of the board are Rotarians.

Australia

Paul Harris Plants Tree

NORTH SYDNEY—On the occasion of his visit with Rotarians of North Sydney, President Emeritus Paul P. Harris planted a tree of friendship in a local park. Rotarian Inglis Robertson, present at the planting ceremony, was moved to write the following:

THE SPIRIT OF A TREE
There's something in a noble tree—
What shall I say? A Soul?
For 'tis not form or aught we see
In leaf or branch or bole,

Some presence, though not understood,
Dwells there always and seems
To be acquainted with our mood
And mingle in our dreams.

I would not say that trees at all
Were of our blood and race
Yet lingering where their shadows fall
I sometimes think I trace
A kinship, whose far-reaching root
Grew when the world began
And made best of all things mute
To be the friends of man.

Canada

10,000 Quarts of Milk to Children

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—During the past year Rotarians of Glasgow arranged for the distribution of 10,000 quarts of milk to underprivileged children, and a similar service is being rendered this year. The club is also arranging for clinical examination for a number of crippled children, and is purchasing eyeglasses for children from needy homes.

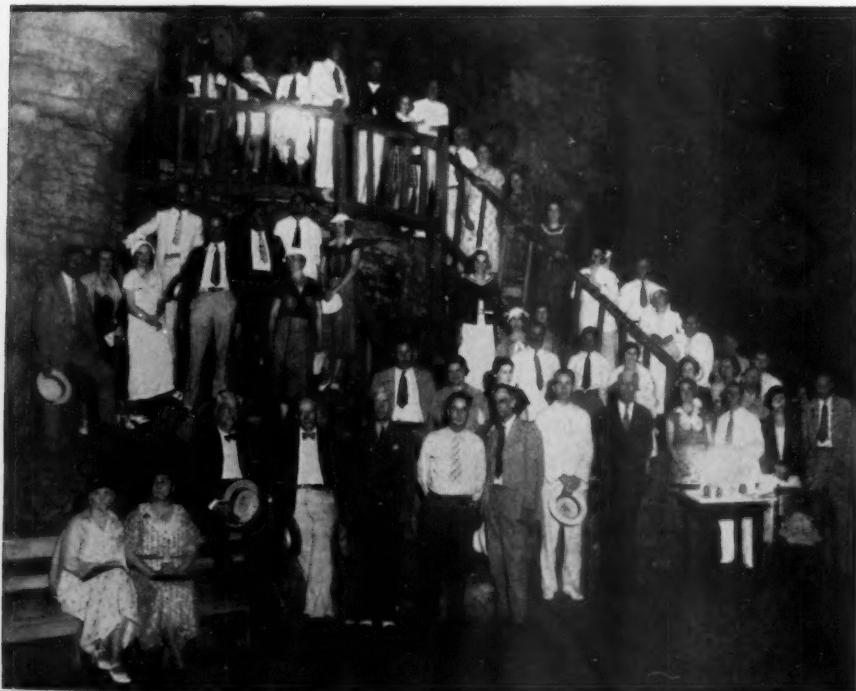
Stage Musical Revue

SACKVILLE, N. B.—A musical revue given by the Sackville Rotary Club recently netted a substantial sum for various community activities in which Rotarians are interested.

Information Hut

TRURO, N. S.—Members of the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs in Truro cooperated in the construction of a combination club and tourist information building at the entrance to their city.

A good place to meet in the summer time—Mammoth Cave. That is where Rotarians of Glasgow, Kentucky, held an unusual Ladies' Day meeting.





Bridge Aids Charity

ESTEVAN, SASK.—In answer to a call for assistance from several welfare agencies, Estevan Rotarians responded with a benefit bridge netting \$92 and a canvass resulting in over \$600.

Sixth Object Essay Contest

SASKATOON, SASK.—Under the direction of its International Service Committee, Saskatoon Rotarians conducted a prize essay contest on world peace with a gratifying response.

\$4,500 Fair for Cripples

SHERBROOKE, QUE.—Through well managed Rotary fairs, Rotarians of Sherbrooke have for the past few years raised most of their funds to carry on crippled children work. This year's fair netted \$4,500, about \$1,500 in excess of any of their previous fairs.

New Zealand

Swells Sum for Cripples

WELLINGTON—To the great surprise of Wellington Rotarians who had gathered to welcome Lord Nuffield, English motor magnate, on a recent visit, the announcement was made that he was contributing £50,000 for the work for crippled children in New Zealand, the fund to be administered by a Wellington Rotarian. At a luncheon given in Lord Nuffield's honor in Auckland that donation was swelled by a gift of another £10,000. Though it is scarcely a year since New Zealand Rotarians started a movement for the establishment of a special organization for the care of cripples, the work has progressed miraculously. A New Zealand newspaper publisher has given his home to the cause, and several bequests for cripples have been made in the wills of other business men this past year. At the recent conference of the 53rd District (New Zealand) Rotarians present quickly pledged the sum of £660.

United States of America

Community Coöperation

WEST POINT, Miss.—Away back in 1923 when the West Point Rotary Club was first established, members found themselves called upon to initiate and carry on a great many of those activities ordinarily within the province of a chamber of commerce. Eighteen months of this, and West Point Rotarians, then 43 strong, went out individually among their neighbors and business associates in a quiet, concentrated effort to organize a chamber of commerce. With an initial membership of 160 and an annual budget of \$6,000 subscribed, the chamber was launched to carry on a much

broader and more effective community program. Objectives attained by this fine chamber over a period of years, include several new factories, a fine city plan, new railway stations, annual fairs, and over a million dollars added to the taxable wealth of the community.

Encourage Diversified Farming

AMARILLO, TEX.—Rotarians of Amarillo have been giving whole-hearted support to a program the main purpose of which is to promote diversified farming in a district given over wholly, until recent years, to beef cattle production. Several members of the Rotary club contribute prizes yearly to a contest sponsored by a local newspaper in which awards are made to the farmers most successful in following the program.

Write Overseas Business Men

CHESTER, PA.—Programs given monthly by the International Service Committee of the Chester Rotary Club are eagerly awaited since that committee has arranged for each member to write to some Rotarian in another country holding the same classification. The replies are the basis for programs. Soon to be read are letters from Tokyo business men revealing their special problems.

Preventing Cripples

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn Rotarians are completing the last of a five-year program of education to prevent cripples, one of the first programs of this kind in the United States. Experienced graduate nurses, 110 of them thus far, have been given a special training course at a local hospital, all expenses including tuition having been paid by the Rotary club. These nurses, from various nursing associations, have gone into thousands of homes and because of

Among the most successful meetings of the Sedalia, Missouri, Rotary Club have been those fostering acquaintanceship with various business groups. Recently local railway foremen and division superintendents were entertained. Featured was a miniature electrified railway demonstration.

their special training have been able to detect faults which, if not corrected immediately, would probably have resulted in the children becoming cripples. Eight thousand cases in Brooklyn alone have been treated by the club's "graduates."

Compete in Essay Contest

NEENAH, WIS.—Members of the Rotary Club of Neenah have sponsored a successful essay contest in international relations. Students were not held to one topic, but were permitted to make a selection from a number submitted.

Twelve Clubs Meet

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Over 300 Rotarians from a dozen Rotary clubs in the 57th District attended an inter-city meeting at Winston-Salem recently, in which a major part of the program was devoted to international relations.

Purchase Camp Site

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A sprightly comedy staged by Buffalo Rotarians resulted in a net profit of \$1,600 to be used in purchasing a 26-acre camp site for the Buffalo Boys' Club.

Hold Unusual Round Table

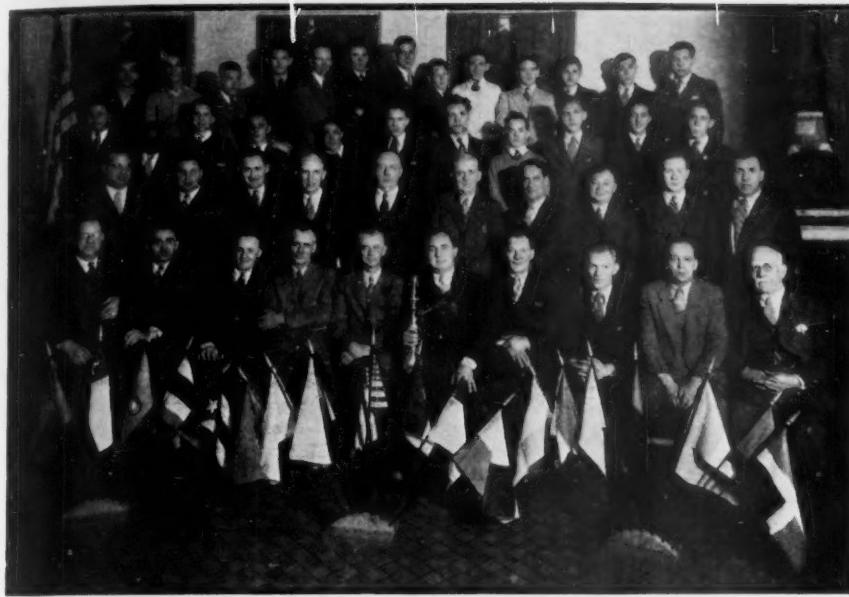
BALTIMORE, Md.—Ten new members of the Baltimore Rotary Club were recently educated in the principles of Rotary at an unusual meeting. The setting: a round table, seating twenty-four and representing the Rotary wheel. Here the aims and objects of Rotary were carefully explained.

Safety Campaigns

CICERO, ILL.—In coöperation with the Chicago Safety Council, Rotarians of Cicero arranged for a series of five safety lectures with an average attendance of 2,500 at each meeting. As a result of the interest created by the Rotary Club of Cicero, a local safety council has been organized to carry on a comprehensive industrial and public safety program.



Children of Guadalajara, Mexico, had a gala day when Rotarians, with the coöperation of civic organizations and public authorities, entertained them with an outing, show, toys, and sweets.



To Entertain Convention-Goers

MERCEDES, TEX.—Rotarians in the Lower Rio Grande Valley held an inter-city meeting at Mercedes recently for the purpose of perfecting entertainment plans for those convention visitors who pass through the valley on their way to Mexico City.

School Concert Nets \$50

DEMING, N. M.—Though the admission fee was small, a school concert held recently under the auspices of the Deming Rotary Club netted the sum of fifty dollars for the use of the school orchestra and band.

Feature "Night in Mexico"

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Five hundred Buffalo Rotarians and their wives gathered recently to observe ladies' night. The entire program was built around a "Night in Mexico," of which an amusing incident was a bull fight staged by three members. In addition to various prizes contributed for drawing, each woman received a vanity case from the Rotary club.

Build Skating Rink

ORRVILLE, OHIO—Both young and old in Orrville regretted, slightly at least, the departure of this last winter. Skating became an especially popular pastime when the Rotary club built and maintained a large skating rink.

Civic Groups Give Program

MANHATTAN, KANS.—Kiwanians of Manhattan and the local chamber of commerce recently presented a program before the Manhattan Rotary Club. The major part of the meeting was devoted to a player describing the function of the local credit bureau.

Dinner Dance for Civic Leaders

CENTRALIA, ILL.—More than 200 members of the Senior and Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and the Business and Professional Woman's Club—and their families—gathered for a program by the Centralia Rotary Club, which included a dinner, dance, and a minstrel show.

These Wives Can Keep Secret

CARROLLTON, OHIO—Evidence that wives are able to keep a secret was shown by a golden wedding celebration arranged by the families of Carrollton Rotarians. This party also was planned

to celebrate the wedding of a Rotarian minister only a week before. A large wedding cake was provided for the new bride and groom, together with a fine chicken dinner. Later the new groom was asked to remarry the couple celebrating their golden wedding anniversary.

Lunch on Streamline Train

LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE—Flying over the rails at top speed, members of the Lewiston-Auburn Rotary Club recently held their regular luncheon meeting aboard the Flying Yankee, crack train on the Boston and Maine-Maine Central Railroad. A major topic of discussion was the advantage of up-to-date railroad equipment and further information about the Flying Yankee. The meeting adjourned at its usual time, 1:15, as club members descended at the Lewiston station.

Open Pre-School Nursery

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Rotarians of Winter Haven, coöperating with other civic organizations, had an important part in the establishment of a pre-school nursery for children of mothers receiving aid from the federal government.

Fair Profits to Hospital

LACONIA, N. H.—A community fair sponsored by the Laconia Rotary Club recently netted a profit of \$1,900 for a local hospital.

Swimming Pool . . . Recreation Center

MONTPELIER, VT.—Voters of this city have endorsed a project involving \$15,000 for the establishment of a swimming pool and recreation center, as the result of a campaign launched by Montpelier Rotarians.

Honor School Faculty

MACON, GA.—A red letter event on the calendars of all service clubs in Macon is the annual inter-club education dinner in which the local Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitan, and Exchange clubs join in honoring the faculty of Mercer University and Wesleyan College. An outstanding American educator is each year invited as a guest speaker.

Plan Larger Farmers' Market

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Following a discussion in a meeting of the Huntington Rotary Club several months ago, Rotarians of that city became very much interested in the prob-

In cooperation with the local high school principal, twenty-four boys, each representing a different nationality, were selected as guests and "Exhibit A" for a successful meeting of the Rotary Club of Donora, Pennsylvania. The boys contributed to the program by filling out in advance detailed questionnaires concerning their ancestry. Ethnological charts of the community, based on a government census, were provided for everyone present, thus emphasizing the international contacts of Donora.

lem of providing better market facilities for nearby farmers. This being a chamber of commerce matter primarily, Huntington Rotarians submitted their proposals to that 45-year-old body which is now giving the matter study.

Plant Shakespeare Garden

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Rosemary and pansies, violets and rue, and many other flowers, plants and vines mentioned in Shakespeare's works will soon be blossoming in a special garden which is being planted in a local park by members of the Pawtucket Rotary Club. A letter commanding the Rotary club for its plan was recently received from the permanent secretary of the Academy of Flowers at Toulouse, France.

Meet at Goshen

GOSHEN, IND.—An inter-city meeting, the culmination of a year of careful planning, was held at Goshen recently. One hundred and sixty-five Rotarians from Angola, Auburn, Elkhart, Kendallville, South Bend, and Warsaw heard a series of addresses, all of which voiced confidence in the world-wide mission of Rotary.

Ladies Take Charge

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Members of the Pleasantville Rotary Club arriving at a recent weekly meeting paused in astonishment. Was it Thursday? And could this room filled with women be their gathering place? A birthday party—the club's eleventh—was the reason for the surprise gathering, which was secretly arranged by wives and daughters of members.

Assist Cripples and Unemployed

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Within a relatively few months Rotarians of Springfield donated almost \$6,000 to the work for cripples in their city. Another worth while achievement in an exceedingly busy year for Springfield Rotarians was the collection and distribution of over 10,000 articles of clothing for the needy.

Maintain "Do Good Chest"

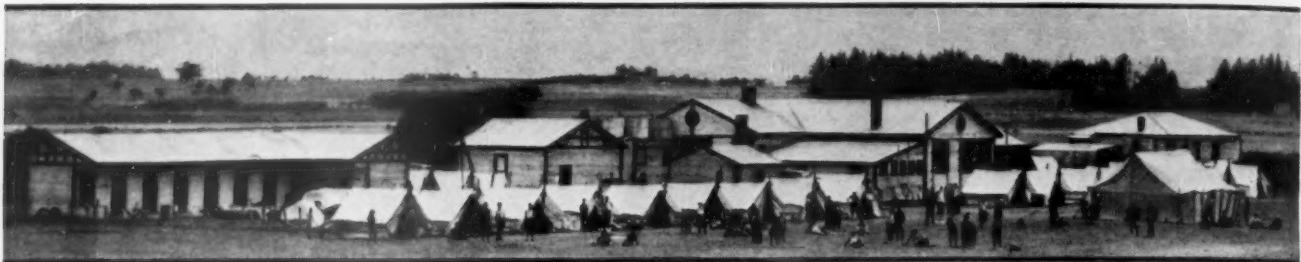
WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Through a special "Do Good Chest" to which local members regularly contribute, the Wallingford Rotary Club pays for tonsil operations and purchases glasses for poor children.

Distribute Milk

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Members of the Holyoke Rotary Club provide a thousand dollars annually for the distribution of milk to underprivileged families.

Establish Clinic

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Members of the Asheboro Rotary Club recently opened a clinic for cripples in their community. Sixty-nine patients were examined on the opening date.



An increasingly popular activity among Rotary clubs of New Zealand is encouraging, through youth, better agricultural standards. Wellington Rotarians take special pride in the Y.M.C.A.-Rotary Camp at Penrose near Masterton, where eighty town boys are receiving practical farming instruction combined with recreation.

Fund for Tonsillectomies

PALMER, MASS.—The sum of \$60 has been turned over to a welfare bureau by the Palmer Rotary Club for medical care in removing tonsils of needy children.

\$800 Per Member

WOBBURN, MASS.—Though it has a membership of only 41, the Woburn Rotary Club these past ten years has raised and spent over \$32,000 in behalf of Boy Scouts, a local hospital, and other worthy community enterprises.

Direct Benefit Tournament

ST. PAUL, MINN.—An event in sport circles was the huge Northwest Diamond Belt Amateur Boxing Tournament staged recently under the direction of the St. Paul Rotary Club.

Dine with Tourney Players

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Over two hundred boys from normal schools and secondary colleges, participating in a state basketball tournament at Fairmont, were guests at a luncheon given jointly with members of the Fairmont Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis clubs. Echoes of the friendships developed carried to the ten cities from which the participants came.

Hold Rotary Question Bee

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—As a method of educating newer members in Rotary and of refreshing the minds of older members, a Rotary question bee—in the manner of old-time spelling bees—proved to be a great success. The newer Rotarians asked the "old timers" questions about Rotary. Those failing to answer correctly were assessed a small fine for the club's fund for crippled children.

"Go Slow"

BILOXI, MISS.—Markers calling the attention of the motorist to his proximity to local schools have been placed on a number of streets by members of the Biloxi Rotary Club.

Brighten Streets

ELKINS, W. VA.—An efficient new street lighting system has been installed, the result of action begun by the Elkins Rotary Club.

300 Clubs Observe Goodwill Week

OPELIKA, ALA.—For the third successive year the Rotary Club of Opelika has sent a card to all of the Rotary clubs in the world suggesting they observe with Opelika an International Goodwill Week devoting that week's program to an international topic or activity. The first year brought a response from about a hundred clubs, followed by double that number

Rotarians of Greencastle, Indiana, recently dined with local underprivileged boys and girls.

the second year. In response to the club's appeal for the first week in December of 1934, nearly 300 clubs in thirty countries agreed to join in the observance.

Full Recreation Program

BUFFALO, Wyo.—Financially, and through participation on committees, members of the Buffalo Rotary Club are assisting in providing suitable playground equipment for local children, in maintaining a swimming pool, an athletic field, and a fine mountain camp.

For Orphans and Cripples

PUEBLO, COLO.—Starting with a fund remaining from donations for flood relief several years ago, the Pueblo club through wise management and effective campaigning has recently completed a new home for orphans. The club has also contributed funds to furnish a room in a nearby hospital.

Assist Delinquents

CADILLAC, MICH.—Members of the boys work committee of the Cadillac Rotary Club secure from the probate judge the names of boys who have had trouble with authorities. The youths are then assigned to club members who assist them with guidance and counsel. Rotarians at Holland, Mich., are carrying on a similar piece of work.

Supply Rotating Books

PROVO, UTAH—An investigation of the needs of young people in their community revealed to Provo Rotarians some time ago that the greatest need was for school books for some seventy-five students. The Rotary club then purchased all books required, totalling almost 300. Each student signed a contract upon receipt of his books agreeing to work for some Rotarian for one-half

the value of his set, and to return them at the close of the year. Thus any feeling of charity was removed, and the Rotary club has a fine circulating library to begin another school term.

Supply Hospital Equipment

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—A contribution of \$1,200 from the Colorado Springs Rotary Club enabled a local hospital to install a new hydrotherapy department, a milk laboratory, and special sterilization equipment in its ward for crippled children.

Honor Business Veterans

BUCYRUS, OHIO—Bucyrus Rotarians believe that when a man has been in business fifty years, he has made a distinct contribution to his community; so they have given great encouragement to the 50-Year Club organized four years ago. At a recent meeting of the Bucyrus Rotary Club it was revealed that the 50-Year organization has grown from four members at its inception to a total of fourteen.

Outing for Delinquents

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Members of the Columbus Rotary Club contributed generously to a sum permitting sixty wards of the Court of Domestic Relations to attend a two-week summer camp where the children were given proper supervision and medical treatment.

For Quarantined Children

UXBRIDGE, MASS.—A thoughtful custom, and one that tired mothers especially appreciate, is that of distributing old picture and Christmas cards to quarantined youngsters. The secretary of the Uxbridge Rotary Club takes charge of the collection, sees that all correspondence is deleted, and arranges for distribution.



Two Grand Camera Contests

\$300 IN CASH

Every Rotarian camera fan has an opportunity to win one of twenty cash prizes offered in the Fourth Annual Vacation Photograph Contest sponsored by THE ROTARIAN Magazine. So don't forget your camera this summer, whether you go to Mexico City for the Rotary convention, to the mountains, or back to the farm. The 1935 entries will be divided into two groups, as follows:

1. Human Interest. This group includes all those with human appeal, such as those of children and of animals. The prizes: first prize, \$50; second, \$35; third, \$20; fourth and fifth, \$10 each, and five honorable mention prizes of \$5 each—ten prizes totalling \$150.

2. Scenic. Photographs of landscapes, water scenes, mountains, buildings, etc., come in this group. The prizes: each of those above will be duplicated—ten prizes totalling \$150.

Two of last year's entries: "The Apple of Contention" (left) by V. J. Gorly, St. Louis, Mo., and "Evening's Coming on the Atlantic" (below) by Antonio Pardo Reguera, secretary of the Rotary Club of La Coruña, Spain, awarded honorable mention.



The Rules Are Simple

The competition is limited to Rotarians and their immediate families (only wives, sons, and daughters).

Contestants are not limited as to number of photos.

Each photo submitted should have plainly written on the back: the title, the kind of camera and film used, and the name and address of the contestant. (If not a Rotarian, state relationship.)

Contestants desiring to have their photos returned should accompany them with sufficient postage.

All possible care will be exercised in handling photos, but no responsibility will be assumed by THE ROTARIAN Magazine for loss or damage to prints submitted.

Photos must be received by THE ROTARIAN not later than September 15, 1935. An extension to October 5, 1935, will be allowed to contestants from outside the United States and Canada.

Decide now to enter this competition. All communications, entries, etc., should be addressed to:

Contest Editor

THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.



Our Readers' Open Forum

[Continued from page 4]

unemployment insurance that tends to create voluntary unemployment is not worthy of the name of unemployment insurance. Before I go any further, I would like to make it quite clear that I am a supporter of employment assurance. The difference between unemployment insurance and employment assurance is that one provides relief pay when out of work while the other provides not only pay but work all the time. This answers many of the criticisms of Virgil Jordan.

The first thing Mr. Jordan should realize is that the inefficient worker, the vagrant, has to be provided for at the expense of the efficient worker by taxation. The number of "cannot's" in Mr. Jordan's article is extraordinary. Chronic unemployment cannot—I contend employment assurance can. Unemployment by physical or mental inability cannot—it was never intended that employment assurance should apply to physical or mental cases.

All students of this subject of "business depression" are in agreement that unemployment insurance cannot take care of depressional unemployment—but employment assurance can. The experience of Great Britain does not offer conclusive proof that the cost falls on the government, rather otherwise.

The statement that until the current business depression, unemployment was not a subject of public discussion is contrary to fact. There is not a civilized country in the world in which it has not been a very live subject in and out of parliament for many years. Mr. Jordan says that unemployment insurance is only a relief measure. I think he will admit it is a more equitable and less demoralizing relief than the bread line.

I look upon the question from perhaps a broader point of view than some people. I reason from a different angle. First, I ask myself whether the world is so poor that it cannot afford to pay every able-bodied man and woman at least the necessities of life, measured by our (by our I mean the British Empire and U. S. A. standards of life) standards of life—food, clothing, housing, doctors, dentists, and amusements, for I claim amusements and entertainments are necessities to peace and happiness.

The answer I find to the question is: No. The world is rich beyond our dreams of fifty years ago, richer in actual wealth. What is actual wealth? Educated men and women and the facilities for extending the education of boys and girls, men and women. No one will deny that our facilities in this connection are larger, more scientific, and more evenly distributed than ever before. Scientific study and research enable us to draw on unlimited sources of supply—the sea, the air, water power, electricity, with a still more wonderful field of exploitation opening before us.

Machinery: There is no need to emphasize the world wealth of machinery. At the same time it would be no exaggeration to say that even the most perfect machines today are crude toys compared with what will be developed in the near future. The earth, seas, and rivers are more productive than ever before.

Gold, the so-called standard of money: The world is richer by far in gold than ever before.

To my way of reasoning and thinking, nothing but stupidity prevents the starting of a combined voluntary and compulsory employment assurance scheme. The first essential of a sound

employment assurance scheme is that it must insist upon and provide, not only pay but work. Employment must be assured and compulsory. Not only must men and women be compelled to provide the fund but the work.

There never was, there never will be any shortage of work. There may be some difficulty owing largely to the fact that gold money has become a commodity and is bought and sold, instead of being a medium of exchange. There is no shortage of work—no shortage of the necessities and of moderate luxuries of life.

A. J. HUTCHINSON, *Rotarian*
Honorary Member

Auckland, New Zealand.

Gold Standard Outmoded

Accepting your invitation to comment briefly on the gold standard articles in the April issue: Domestically, the gold standard is a crystal detector radio set in a world of volume production. Internationally, providing all private gold markets are permanently closed and gold restricted to settlements between treasuries and/or central banks, it has a certain value in avoiding human energy disturbances when dealing with superstition ridden peoples . . .

D. JOSEPH LYLE

Gloucester, Mass.

Diversified Verse

The April ROTARIAN is indeed a most attractive and altogether delightful Spring number. . . . One member of the family admires the editorial comment and the more serious articles; the minister next door particularly enjoys David Grayson's *We Go Fishing*, but I, being a bit poetically-minded, find my especial pleasure in Mr. Louis Untermeyer's *Poetry and the Common Man*, and *A Bouquet of Modern Verse*.

You have given us two pages of verse, distinctive in quality and good taste, as diversified (in subject and verse-pattern) as are the countenances of their authors, who, bearing out Mr. Untermeyer's assertion, plainly do hold, in common, the sure stamp of mental vigor and fine manhood.

I shall preserve my April ROTARIAN with my *Verse Craft*, *The Circle*, and other favorite magazines and books of verse.

(MRS.) LAURA F. BECK

Schenectady, N. Y.

"Rotarian" to Reformatory

In order that the boys at the State Reform School for Boys at Pruntytown, West Virginia (where our club has sponsored the organization of four troops of Boy Scouts, with more in prospect), may know more about our organization and better appreciate our interest in their behalf, our directors on my suggestion have decided to put a copy of THE ROTARIAN in their school library . . . Bill to our club with other subscriptions.

ROBERT R. WILSON
Secretary of Rotary Club

Clarksburg, W. Va.

New Customs Regulations

Rotarian Howard E. Moore (classification: U. S. Customs Agent in Charge, port of Laredo, Texas) has called the attention of this office to

an article appearing in the May issue of THE ROTARIAN under the caption, "So You and Ted Are Going, Too," page 38, under that paragraph listing "A Few Special Don'ts from Customs Regulations."

In this paragraph it is stated that no article with slide or zipper fasteners is allowed entry by customs authority and at Mr. Moore's suggestion, wish to advise that under date of May 3, 1935, the Customs Bureau at Washington informed us that the Hookless Fastener Company of Meadville, Pennsylvania, the holder of the American patent on these articles, granted a blanket license authorizing the entry into the United States of not more than three of each kind of article equipped with a slide fastener when imported in the baggage or personal effects of persons entering the United States when such articles are for personal use of the importer and not for sale or to be used in commercial transactions.

The blanket license also authorizes the entry of parcel post shipments containing not more than three of each kind of article equipped with a slide fastener covered by the terms of the exclusion order as amended, which are consigned to individuals and are evidently articles for personal use and not intended for sale or use in commercial transactions. This of course does not mean that a slide fastener *per se* may be imported. Such articles are still prohibited.

As a further explanation, we are now authorized to permit a bona fide passenger entering the United States from Mexico to bring with him, for instance, three pocketbooks equipped with slide fasteners, three articles of wearing apparel equipped with slide fasteners, three pairs of shoes equipped with slide fasteners, and such or similar articles, all of course under the necessary condition that they be for personal use.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Moore also pointed out that portion of the article in which you state "don't bring back articles made from a cow's horn in the shape of a bird." It is believed that this statement should be elaborated upon as articles made from cow's horn are allowed to be imported if not made in the shape of a bird or if not manufactured in some penitentiary or by penal labor in Mexico. The reason that the bird-shaped article made from cow's horn is not allowed to be imported is because a similar article is protected by copyright or patent in the United States.

The Customs Service is making every possible preparation to expedite and facilitate the return of Rotarians from Mexico after your June International Convention, and Mr. Moore will be in Mexico City with several assistants to lend aid and advice as needed.

Trusting that your convention will be a successful one.

A. F. SCHARFF
Acting Supervising Customs Agent
San Antonio, Texas

. . . Fairness

The May issue of your magazine, containing the articles by Stuart Chase, Mark Graves and David Lawrence, is immensely interesting. C. J. Claassen's article also is top-notch. The make-up and illustrations are attractive, the reading material varied. The thing that strikes me most about THE ROTARIAN's treatment of controversial problems is its fairness.

C. T. PARSONS
Editor, Florida Municipal Record
Jacksonville, Fla.

More on Atlantic Flights

In your March issue (Reader's Open Forum), you give a résumé of first transatlantic flights. Please allow a few corrections.

Hawker and Grieve brought their Sopwith to St. John's and not Placentia Bay. They came down from an overheated motor caused, as Hawker wrote afterwards, "because with my usual bad luck I put the strainer in the radiator and it became choked."

Alcock and Brown also brought their Vickers-Vimy to St. John's and had it assembled at Pleasantville near Quidi Vidi. When ready, it was flown to Lester's Field on the outskirts of the city and the take-off was made from there. Hawker and Grieve flew from Mt. Pearl, further countrywards.

The details of these flights are interesting. Hawker and Grieve made one trial flight over the city, but very few people saw them as they must have had an altitude of around 10,000 feet. Then came that memorable Sunday. The take-off was excellent and they headed for the Atlantic Ocean, flying out over the White Hills; and in full view of the hundreds assembled at Pleasantville, dropped their undercarriage as they reached the sea. This was later recovered and placed in the Museum at St. John's.

In the meanwhile, with her tail resting on the bank of Rutledge's River at Pleasantville, was another contestant—the Martinsyde "Raymor," named after her pilot and navigator, Raynham and Morgan. Excitement was at fever heat for the American "Nancys" were on their way to the Azores; Hawker was gone, and this speedy Martinsyde would be away in a few minutes. It was generally conceded that the Rolls Royce Falcon 3 of the "Raymor," when her gas load began to lighten, would make record time.

A roar from the engine and the beautiful red plane moved forward, gathering speed at each twist of the propeller; then she was in the air and an instant later with a sickening crash her nose splintered against the ground and another gallant try was ended. A bump on the runway caused the disaster, but nobody was seriously hurt.

Later this machine was rebuilt at the Blue Puttee Hall in the heart of St. John's and hauled down once more to Quidi Vidi. This was after Alcock and Brown had made their record flight. Another navigator replaced Morgan, but again bad luck dogged them. After a splendid take-off a vertical bank was attempted to head them around for the open sea. The machine side slipped out of the wind and was once more wrecked.

Alcock and Brown, with a staff of mechanics, assembled the Vickers-Vimy at Pleasantville and late one evening flew the empty machine to Lester's Field. Then came that never-to-be-forgotten Saturday. Their magnificent take-off in a howling westerly breeze is one of the brilliant bits of flying history around St. John's. For sheer skill it could not be excelled. With her twin Rolls—Eagle Mark VIII's—running at top speed, her huge double undercarriage dragged itself from the ground and barely grazed the treetops at the very edge of the field. Then the machine suddenly disappeared on the other side of those trees. The crowd surged forward to view what they surely thought was a bad crack-up, when away to the eastward and travelling at terrific speed was the white machine heading for the open sea straight out over Cabot Tower.

By the way, whoever says that the Vickers-Vimy was a machine unfit for such a flight, surely never saw one. The men who constructed her were years ahead in their ideas.

ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTOR

St. John's, Newfoundland.



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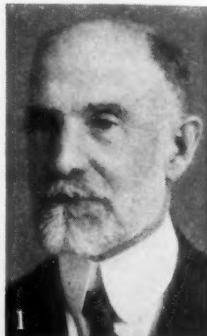
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'The Rotarian' Hole-in-One Club

The 'Legion of Lucky' welcomes these fellow fairway favorites of fickle Lady Luck:

- (1) Levi T. Snow, New Haven, Conn., New Haven C. C., 153 yards.
- (2) Harold G. Ratcliffe, Toronto, Canada, Muskoka Lakes G. and C. C., 130 yards.
- (3) Wilfrid E. Johnson, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, Craigieburn G. C., 128 yards.
- (4) W. S. Gray, Toronto, Canada, Rosedale G. C.
- (5) Maurice E. Vasan, Quincy, Ill., Quincy C. C., 175 yards.
- (6) Clarence Overend, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sherwood Forest G. C., 183 yards.
- (7) Ralph L. Parsons, Iowa City, Ia., Iowa City C. C., 180 yds.
- (8) W. R. Lovelace, Albuquerque, N.M., Albuquerque C. C., 135 yards.
- (9) H. Lewis Hill, Cuthbert, Ga., Radium Springs, C. C., 160 yards.
- (10) Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore, Md., Five Farms C. C., 163 yards. (Fifth hole-in-one!)
- (11) James W. Douglas, Denver, Colo., Lakewood C. C., 110 yards.
- (12) E. H. Smith, Winnipeg, Canada, St. Charles C. C., 148 yards.
- (13) Raymond L. Korndorfer, Bronx, New York City, Brookville C. C., 230 yards; Siwanoy C. C., 214 yards; Scarsdale C. C., 141 yards.
- (14) G. Franklin Lenz, Newport News, Va., James River C. C., 105 yards.
- (15) J. L. Jackson, Winnipeg, Canada, Elmhurst G. C., 145 yds.
- (16) Daniel Lee Moorman, Washington, D.C., Maketewah C. C., 200 yards.
- (17) Dan McCarty, Fort Pierce, Fla., Maravilla G. C., 100 yards.

Photos: 2, T. J. Leatherdale, Toronto; 3, Sidney Riley, Sydney; 10, Bachrach; 13, Pack Bros., N. Y.; 14 & 16, Harris and Ewing; 15, Robson Studio, Winnipeg; 17, Marable Studios, Gainesville, Fla.



The Homeliest Girl I Ever Saw

By Douglas Malloch

THE homeliest girl I ever saw married a young farmer in our county when I was a boy. I am no coward, but I have always been a little glad that I was too young for her to marry me. Because a thing like that can happen to any man, if the girl really makes up her mind to it. Man thinks that he takes a wife, just the same as a horse thinks that it takes a drink. It forgets that somebody led it up to the trough.

Well, I was back to the old town not long ago, and whom should I meet on the street but that girl. Time hasn't changed her very much. It is too bad, for almost any change would be an improvement. But she was still the homeliest woman I ever saw, as I saw at once. The only thing that time seemed to have done to her homeliness was to make her look more determined about it. She was a living proof of what a beauty parlor can do for a woman. She showed what a woman could look like who never went near one.

I asked after her folks, and she asked after mine, and was my wife still living with me, and how you never can tell by a man's looks but what some woman may be able to get along with him at that, and all that sort of thing. And I began to think the same thing about her. But perhaps looks aren't all there is to a woman, I thought; perhaps it is only ninety per cent. So I looked her over again, but she beat anything I had ever

seen—outside the circuses, of course. Then her husband came up (he had been over at the drugstore buying a snowshovel), and he said how-dy-do to me, and patted her on the shoulder; and, by the way, he was the first farmer that I ever saw pat anything but a horse. My sympathy goes out to the farmer in a whole lot of ways. For instance, after the automobile and the tractor have completely eliminated the equine, the farmer won't have anything at all to be kind to.

Well, then they took me over to their sedan, and it was full of boys, not bad looking boys either, boys of all ages, and the boys had callouses on their hands, and you don't often see that, not in these days. And he and she told me how lucky they had been, and how well they had done; and, when they said it they didn't look at the car, they looked at the children.

But I just must come out to their home to supper, and so I wound up out at the farm, and I sat down to the biggest and best-cooked supper I ever had, and in a well-kept house; and there was grace before the meal, and laughter all through it. And, after we had helped her with the supper dishes, we sat around the fire, and we men smoked our pipes, and she didn't object. And I kept looking at her, and looking at her—

And, fellows, she was the handsomest woman I ever saw in my life.

Railroads: Government Ownership? No

[Continued from page 15]

and damage of freight, injuries to persons, and insurance cost 32 per cent of gross earnings, or a total of \$1,630,000,000. In 1933, they cost only 23 per cent of gross earnings, or \$814,000,000. It will be observed that the reductions in labor costs and in other operating expenses were relatively about the same—approximately 50 per cent.

There was one item of expenses that did not decline, and it is significant, because it happens to have been the only one that was controllable by government in both 1919 and 1933. In spite of the

Alfred Owen Williams, Rotarian at Battle Creek, Mich., pictured with family and an "autotram" of which he is a co-designer. He is called the "godfather of the streamline train."



Photo: Hedrich-Blessing, Chicago

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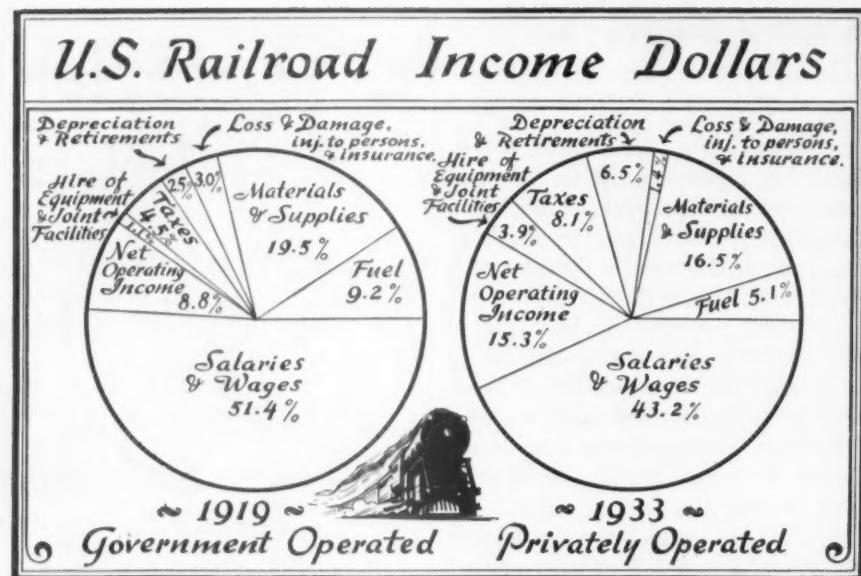
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terrific reductions of both earnings and operating expenses, the amount of taxes paid by the railways increased. They were 3.6 per cent of gross earnings in 1919, and 8.1 per cent of them in 1933.

And how about the service rendered to the public?

Two comparisons may be significant. First, under "unified government operation," the freight "car shortage" reached a maximum in the fall of 1919 of 64,000 cars. Under subsequent private manage-

ment, the problem of furnishing adequate service was so completely solved that within the last decade there has never been a shortage of as much as 3,500 cars reported, and during the last five years there has not been a single failure to furnish a shipper a car whenever and wherever he wanted it. Second, in 1919 the number of passengers and employees killed in accidents was twice as great in proportion to the number carried and employed as in 1933.

Forty-two per cent of the railway mileage of the world is government-owned. The difference between the influences to which government and private management usually are subject apparently is responsible for the fact that the results of government management in other countries and of private management in the United States present a contrast similar to that between the results of government management and private management in the United States in 1919 and 1933.

As already shown, the operating expenses of the railways of the United States in 1933 consumed less than 73 per cent of their gross earnings. The operating expenses of some government-owned railway systems in 1933 were, in Germany, 105 per cent of gross earnings; in Italy, 119 per cent; in Belgium, 107 per cent; in Denmark, 114 per cent; in Norway, 111½ per cent; in Sweden, 92 per cent; in Switzerland, 80 per cent; in France, 118 per cent; in Australia, 72½ per cent; in New Zealand, 86 per cent; in Poland, 91½ per cent; in British India, 73.4 per cent; in Japan, 62 per cent; in South Africa, 76 per cent; in Canada, 96 per cent.

In almost every one of these countries, the average freight rate was higher, and the average wage paid employees much

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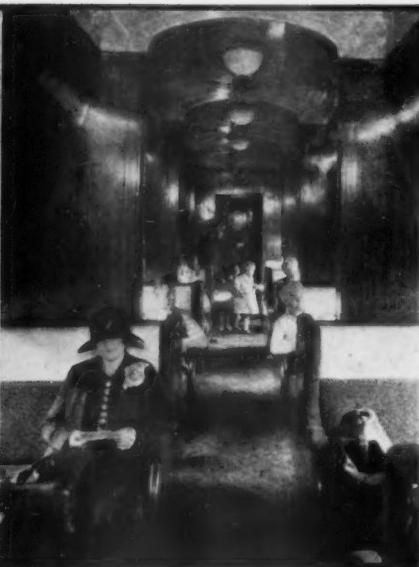
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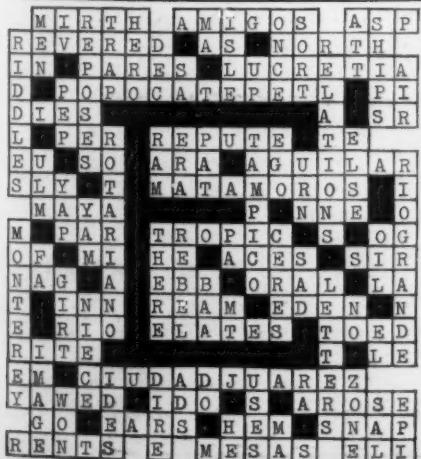
Sleeping cars, 1867 and 1935. Proponents of private ownership of railroads hold that government ownership would not be conducive to the enterprise that has brought such improved equipment and service to the travelling public.

lower, than in the United States. Yet in the United States the earnings of the railways exceeded their operating expenses, and the losses of those that did not make enough net earnings to meet their fixed charges were borne by private owners of their securities, while operating expenses exceeded earnings on a large majority of government-owned railways, with resulting heavy losses borne by the taxpayers.

It is true that many of the railways of the United States have borrowed from the government during the present depression to avoid bankruptcy. But they have given security for the loans. They borrowed twice as much from the government during and after the war-time experiment with government operation than they owe it now, and repaid practically all of it within a few years. They will repay the government all they owe it now when prosperity returns, if given a chance by government to earn enough, as they were in the twenties.

There is nothing in the record of the

railways of this or any other country to support the view that under government operation in this country rates would be lower, or wages higher, or service better. There is abundant evidence, however, to indicate that taxes would be greatly in-



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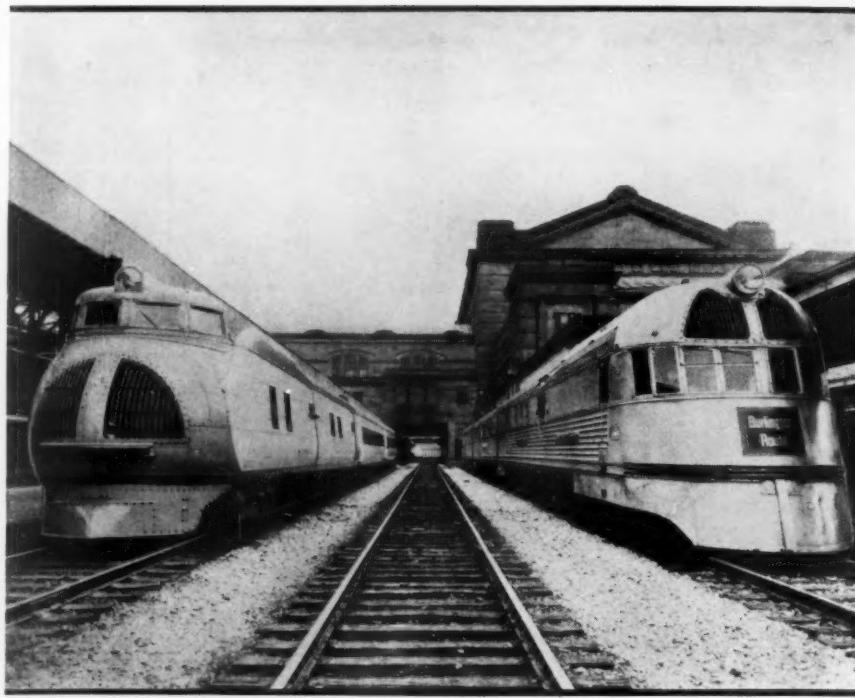


Photo: Acme

Streamline trains in the Union Station at Kansas City. Streamline is one of the "answers" of privately owned railroads to competition from buses and planes.

creased by railroad deficits that the public would have to pay. The railroad deficit resulting from government operation in the United States in 1918 and 1919 that the taxpayers had to meet was \$1,600,000,000; and they probably would have had a vastly larger railroad deficit than this to meet during the recent depression years if our railroads had been government-operated.

In 1919, under government operation, traffic declined 10 per cent. Were operating expenses correspondingly reduced? On the contrary, they were actually increased 10 per cent, or \$400,000,000.

Government ownership would enormously increase the present national debt of the United States, which already is so huge that it threatens the national credit. It would immediately add 1,000,000 men to the present unprecedented army of government employees, and increase it by at least another 700,000 when an increase of traffic made it necessary to reemploy the present railway unemployed. It would make it necessary for the taxpayers immediately to shoulder a huge railroad deficit, which all experience indicates would constantly increase. It would almost inevitably be followed by extension of government ownership to other industries.

The government probably would quite soon convince itself that it could make locomotives, cars, and materials for the railways cheaper than it could buy them from private manufacturers. It would soon convince itself that it could mine

coal cheaper than it could buy it from private operators.

In the years immediately before the depression, the railways paid \$3,000,000,000 annually in wages and spent more than \$2,250,000,000 in annual purchases from other industries, a total amount exceeding the recent huge appropriations for work-relief. Could any political party ever be ousted from power which had control of such vast expenditures, in addition to those now being made and contemplated at Washington?

WHAT is necessary to prevent government ownership of railways?

First, a revival of general business. When freight traffic increased 30 per cent in the fall of 1932, railway net operating income increased from \$12,000,000 in July to \$64,000,000 in October. A substantial and lasting increase in traffic due to revival of general business would soon enable every railway system in the United States to earn a substantial margin over its fixed charges and to begin repaying its loans from the government.

Second, pass legislation which will equalize terms of competition between railways and other carriers as respects subsidies and regulation.

Third, reduce railway wages to a basis reasonable as compared with those paid in other industries, and, especially, by competing carriers. The average hourly railway wage, since its restoration on April 1 to the pre-depression basis, is 22 per cent higher than it was under government

operation in 1919, and 170 per cent higher than before the war.

A substantial increase in railway traffic due to business recovery and to legislation equalizing terms of competition in transportation as respects subsidies and regulation, and a reasonable reduction of wages would make the railroads, even with lower rates than those now in effect, as completely self-supporting as any other industry in the country. The increase in net earnings resulting would enable them rapidly to liquidate their indebtedness to the government. It would also largely

increase their buying from the profoundly depressed capital goods industries, of which they are normally the largest customers, and thereby powerfully promote general economic recovery.

Few want government ownership of railways now excepting those whose political and economic principles cause them, regardless of such facts and conditions, as I have cited, to advocate it. *It is not inevitable.* I confidently predict that the measures necessary to its avoidance will be adopted by government and by the present private managements.

Railroads: Government Ownership? Yes

[Continued from page 13]

itself. The result has been that the railroad industry has for years been "going to the dogs."

Even in the boom years, the railroads were losing substantial portions of their long-established business. Instead of adjusting themselves to the new forms of competition springing up about them, instead of modernizing their plants to meet the new competition and new needs of the public, the railroads continued in a sleepy condition, while every day millions of dollars of the business which was already in their hands was slipping away from them.

The federal coördinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, only recently pointed to the fact that the rate structure of the railroads is, in many respects,

archaic, wholly unsuited for the modern needs of the shipping public. The result, of course, is that more and more the business has been slipping away. What else could be expected when the men in control of this great industry had their eyes on the stock-market tickers and their minds on the stock-market gambling?

The federal coördinator of transportation has been engaged in making a series of studies to show how the railroads could improve their condition and improve their business. Have the railroads benefited by these studies? You will find, if you look into the matter, that the appointees of the Wall Street fraternity have in many instances presented a solid front against putting into effect

Ceremony at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869, marking the completion of the first American transcontinental railroad. This construction was carried out with the aid of grants and concessions from the federal government.

Photo: Brown Brothers



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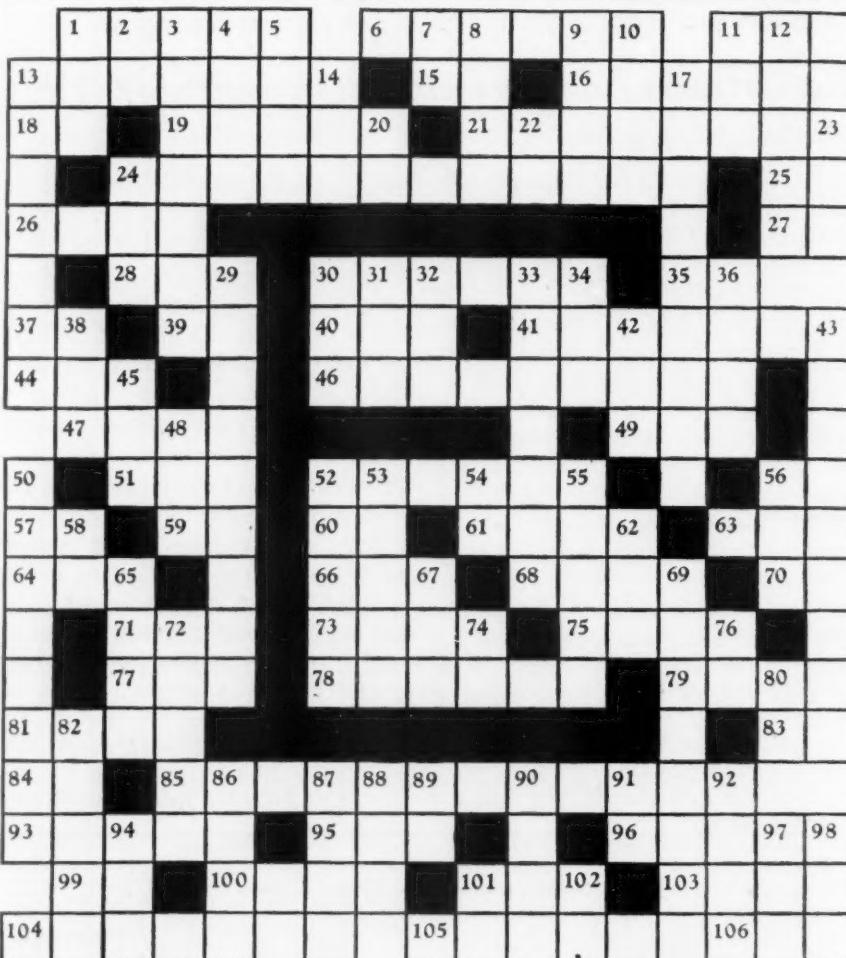
the very improvements basically necessary for their very life.

How has this method of conducting one of the backbone industries of the country affected the three groups most concerned with the industry? One of the groups, the shipping and travelling public, has gotten service far less adequate

and far less satisfactory than the railroads could provide. Hence, the public has turned to other forms of transportation.

Now take the second group interested in the roads—the investing public. This group is made up, in part, of millions of people who have directly invested in railroad bonds and railroad shares. In addi-

This Month's Rotary Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Gaiety
- 2 Spanish for "friends"
- 3 Serpent
- 4 Greatly respected
- 5 While
- 6 A direction
- 7 Within
- 8 Peels
- 9 Girl's name
- 10 Mexican volcano
- 11 Jumbled type
- 12 Expires
- 13 Senor (abbr.)
- 14 Through or by
- 15 Reputation
- 16 Symbol for tellurium
- 17 Spanish abbreviation for United States
- 18 Thus
- 19 A constellation
- 20 A Rotary district governor (Mexico)
- 21 Cunning
- 22 City on Rio Grande
- 23 Ancient Mexican race
- 24 Compass point (abbr.)
- 25 Equality
- 26 Parallel passing through Mexico
- 27 King of Bashan (Bible)
- 28 Belonging to
- 29 Third note of scale
- 30 Masculine pronoun
- 31 High cards
- 32 Address of respect
- 33 To scold
- 34 To recede
- 35 Spoken
- 36 Sixth note of scale
- 37 Tavern
- 38 Paper measure
- 39 First garden
- 40 Spanish for river
- 41 Cheers up
- 42 Having pedal digits
- 43 Ceremony
- 44 French article
- 45 Type measure
- 46 Mexican city on border
- 47 Steered wildly
- 48 Artificial language
- 49 Got up
- 50 To depart
- 51 Organs of head
- 52 Skirt border
- 53 To break suddenly
- 54 Leases
- 55 Spanish for table-lands
- 56 Man's name

VERTICAL

- 1 Human beings
- 2 Four in Roman numerals
- 3 Rests
- 4 Snare
- 5 Chief character in drama
- 6 Mother (colloquial)
- 7 Small body of land
- 8 At one time
- 9 Variety
- 10 Siamese coin
- 11 Vessels
- 12 Puzzles
- 13 Month (abbr.)
- 14 Kin (plural)
- 15 A continent (abbr.)
- 16 Toward higher place
- 17 Atmosphere
- 18 Energy (colloquial)
- 19 Spanish for Rotarian
- 20 Male sheep
- 21 Age
- 22 To stroke
- 23 Mexican gulf port
- 24 Self
- 25 Otherwise
- 26 City in Germany
- 27 Salt
- 28 Slender pinnacle
- 29 River forming Mexican boundary
- 30 Masculine pronoun
- 31 Parent (colloquial)
- 32 To perform
- 33 Employs
- 34 Egyptian sun god
- 35 Geographical belt
- 36 Achieved
- 37 Salt
- 38 Vase
- 39 Solution to this puzzle on page 61.

tion, there are many more millions who have indirectly invested in the railroads. Their money has gone into life insurance companies and savings banks, which have invested substantial portions of their resources in railroad bonds. Tremendous losses have fallen upon these millions of direct and indirect investors in railroad securities.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of railroad stock has been made almost valueless. The bankers financing and reorganizing these roads have, in a number of instances, poured in so much water that the stock was really worthless from the very moment it was issued and sold to the public. Two well-known Western railroads have already been shown to have an inflated capitalization of \$100,000,000 or more each.

The shrinkage in bonds has also been terrific. First mortgage bonds of some of these roads are selling as low as twenty cents and even ten cents on the dollar. Other railroad mortgage bonds, for which investors paid par within recent years, are selling as low as five cents and six cents on the dollar. The loss already sustained by the investing public runs into billions.

This has reduced the income on which millions of people have been depending. Even the indirect investors have already suffered. One of the striking things about this depression is that as policy holders found themselves less able to pay life insurance premiums, they have been obliged to pay higher premiums even than the premiums they paid in boom times. This, in part, is due to the heavy losses sus-

tained by life insurance companies, a large part of these losses being in bonds of our railroads.

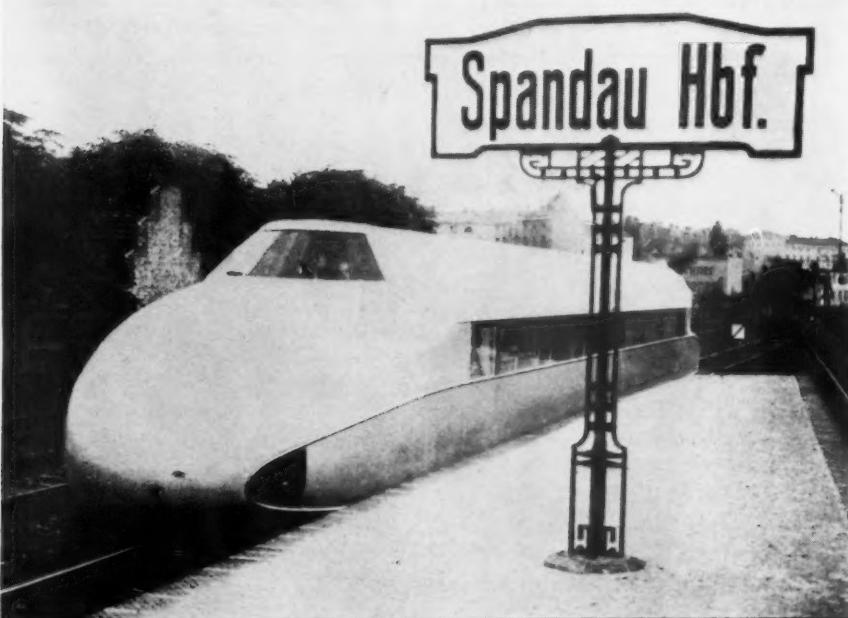
Bankers sometimes set up the defense that these losses are due to the depression and not to anything else. Let us examine this claim. In the first place, we have the fact that the railroad industry has lost much business because it has not maintained itself as a modern industry, and this, in turn, is chargeable directly to the men who have controlled the industry: namely, the bankers.

BUT there is another side to it as well. The bankers are the ones who have exercised for generations complete control over the financial structure of the railroads. So poor has been the work of the bankers that, on the average, many of our railroads have gone into receivership every twenty years or even less. What would the ordinary man think of a house builder so incompetent that the houses he erected broke down in the first major storm? Yet the bankers have so built the financial structures of railroads in the United States that they have cracked and broken in every big financial storm. So striking has been the incompetence of the financial architects of the railroads that in the case of the biggest railroad reorganization to date, the new financial structure put out by the bankers in 1928 is ready to crash to the ground in 1935—which is almost an all-time record of incompetence.

I have spoken of incompetence, but let us not forget also that the bankers have

Government-owned railroads of the world are also experimenting with stream-line trains. This German "Zeppelin on Wheels" has sped over the rails at 143 miles an hour on four miles per gallon of gasoline, and seats fifty persons.

Photo: Underwood & Underwood



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received fees running into the millions, and their lawyers have received fees for themselves running into the millions, for doing these incompetent jobs to the detriment of the American investing public. All this has, of course, affected purchasing power in this country and deepened the depression for every business man in the United States.

Such incompetence has also cut down purchasing power in another way. It has cut down the number of employees connected with our railroad system. In 1920, the railroads were employing approximately 2,200,000 men and women. So heavy was the loss of railroad business by our railroads—even in the boom years—that great numbers of railway employees had to be dropped during the period of prosperity. Today the railroads are employing less than half the number of workers employed on this transportation system in 1920, and even the million or less employees of the present time are given such part-time employment that many of them have lost all their savings. What this has done to purchasing power every retailer who deals with railroad labor, every jobber who sells to the retailers, and every manufacturer who supplies the retailers and the jobbers, knows too well.

But this is not the worst of the story. The worst of the story is that in connection with stock-market manipulation, and in obedience to orders from Wall Street dictated for the purpose of financial manipulation, railroad employees have time and again been laid off and purchasing power has proportionately been reduced.

This, in brief, tells the story of the control of a twenty-five billion dollar industry by a handful of men in Wall Street who have very little of their own money invested in the business. Can anybody point to any major government undertaking

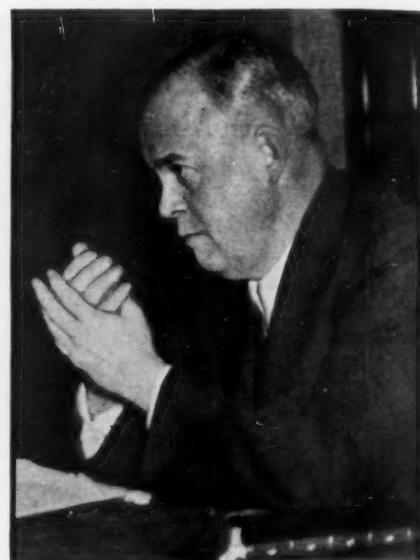


Photo: Acme

Federal Coördinator of Transportation Joseph D. Eastman, who has been making studies to show how railroads can improve their status.

which has been so mismanaged, which has been so damaging to the general public served by that government undertaking, to the investing public or to the employees?

We have to face the facts realistically. The question is not one whether government ownership or government control is theoretically desirable or undesirable. The question is: What are we going to do as a practical matter? The rail question is whether a handful of men in Wall Street, who have for decades played fast and loose with the money of investors, with the jobs of employees, and with the requirements of the general public for a modern and efficient transportation plant, shall be allowed to continue in control for the future, or whether that control shall be taken out of the hands of this group and made more responsive to the requirements and the welfare of the public at large.

Make Up Your Heart

*In public questions, as in private doubt,
'Tis not enough for man to figure out
In terms material, in times distressed,
How things will profit him, in coin expressed.
Few questions man will properly decide,
Gold for his God, and profit for his guide.
He must consider more, aye, all mankind—
Make up his conscience, making up his mind.*

*There is too much "How will this profit me?"
And not enough, "How help humanity?"
Too much inquiring "What will serve me best?"
And not enough "How will this serve the rest?"*

*No man is richer, what his scheme or plan,
Who makes life poorer for some other man.
He but grows poorer as he waxes rich
Whose carriage crowds another in the ditch.*

*A hundred questions fret our world tonight,
Yet only one, the question, "Wrong or right?"
Whatever folly says, or sage replies,
One question man can never compromise.
In times like these men are too much inclined,
Making decisions, to make up the mind;
For deeper down the roots of living start:
Consult your conscience, and make up your heart.*

—DOUGLAS MALLOCH

What Rotary Means to My Town

[Continued from page 35]

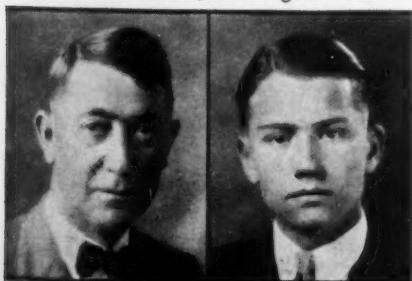
planting of trees, flowers and shrubs, paved the streets, equipped and beautified our parks and cemetery, and supported almost unanimously a county-wide highway program. Our ability to coöperate has been demonstrated!

Dissension in Slaton had been driving our trade to other towns. Because of internal distractions, rural-urban relations were neglected. Now each year we make a series of goodwill trips to rural communities, furnish entertainment, get acquainted, and discuss our problems openly and frankly. Each month a Trades Day is held, prizes offered, bargains advertised, and the crowds come. Results have been gratifying. Once again farmers in Slaton's trade territory are making our town their town. Municipal boundaries cannot confine the contagious Rotary spirit. Goodwill begets goodwill!

IOUR boys and girls have ever been Rotary's first concern. They are our best investment. During the depression, Rotarians have worked with the Parent-Teachers' Association to feed and clothe poor children and keep them in school. Reproductions of fine paintings that adorn our school rooms are a gift of Slaton Rotary, and our club is sponsoring the cause of bringing our school libraries up to requirements. The very fact that Rotary, without meddling, so heartily backs our schools and recreational projects, and encourages every worthy enterprise, promotes goodwill and improves morale.

It would not be true to say that to Rotary belongs all the credit for these accomplishments, and Rotarians would be the last to make such a claim. One function of our Rotary club is to see that credit goes to whom credit is due and to accord due recognition to every worthy effort. It is true, however, that to Rotary belongs the credit for inspiring community-wide coöperation making possible these and other accomplishments.

Slaton Rotary's only father-son combination: Past President John W. Hood and Odie Hood, the sergeant-at-arms.



Allan J. Payne (left), who has been secretary of the Slaton Rotary Club since 1926, and has not missed a meeting since February, 1925; and R. Gordon Loveless, the present president.

Details would be enlightening if space permitted. There are Rotary's annual banquet to school teachers and trustees; "feeds" to the football squad; entertainment of the fire boys with programs on fire prevention; ladies' nights; banquets for the Boy Scouts; weekly welcomes to guests. Then there are visits of Rotarians to and from other clubs, inter-city meetings, attendance contests with neighboring clubs, the loser entertaining the winner, the latter putting on the program. All of these things have been exceedingly worthwhile, widening the circle of goodwill, breaking up "small town complexes," banishing provincialism, injecting new life.

When I come to the benefits which the individual derives from contact with Rotary, there is no need to be on guard against exaggeration. It is far from true that in a small town everyone knows his neighbor. We were shocked to discover how distorted was the picture imagination had painted for us of the man around the corner. Why, he's human! He, too, has his problems, joys, triumphs, sorrows, defeats and disappointments. He, too, thrills at the chance for sociability and rejoices at the opportunity to coöperate with his fellows. I find, also, that he has some pretty solid ideas—viewpoints worth considering. It's a pleasure, now that Rotary has introduced us, to work and plan together for our community betterment.

Slaton Rotarians, of course, are not supermen. We, like other average men, often find it difficult to look facts in the face and to appraise them correctly; to recognize that questions have at least two sides; that viewpoints are stubborn realities; that truth is likely to be found about midway between opposing extremes; that we can learn most from those who disagree with us; that the way of life and the method of progress is

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State or
Rotary Club of Slaton Texas,
having been duly organized on Friday February 27th, 1925,

with 24 charter members, each representing a different classification of whom a roster list is hereto attached, now applies for membership in

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution of Rotary International and the following understandings and agreements:

1. It is agreed that **NO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS** will be elected until this club has received its charter. It is agreed that thereafter this club will steadily though carefully add to its membership, but that during the first year of its existence **NOT TO EXCEED THREE NEW** members shall be introduced into the club **DURING ANY CALENDAR MONTH**.
2. It is agreed that during the same period this club will not establish any classification, not included in Rotary's "Standard Outline of Classifications," unless with written approval thereto by the District Governor.
3. Attached hereto is a copy of our constitution and by-laws, duly certified. It is understood and agreed that no change in, or amendment to, the club's constitution herewith submitted, nor any amendment to the club's by-laws which will conflict with the constitution of the club or with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International, will be made without first submitting same to the secretary of Rotary International for approval by its board of directors.
4. A remittance of \$100.00, covering the charter fee, is attached hereto in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section 2, of the by-laws of Rotary International.
5. Upon notice of our admission to such membership we will execute and deliver to you a ratification of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and we will remit for our members payment of their subscriptions to "THE ROTARIAN," as provided therein.

6. The present officers and directors are:

Pres. <u>R. J. Murray</u>	Dir. <u>R. H. Murray</u>
V. P. <u>H. McKirahan</u>	W. <u>H. McKirahan</u>
Sec'y <u>C. Rector</u>	F. <u>C. Rector</u>
Treas. <u>J. T. Overby</u>	J. <u>T. Overby</u>
S. at A. <u>R. A. Deong</u>	R. <u>A. Deong</u>

7. Regular weekly meetings are held:

Day—Friday
Hour—12:15 P.M.
Place—Various

Dated February 28, 1925 Rotary Club of Slaton Texas

Attest: H. Rogers Its President
Secretary

Slaton Texas Address

311-D-24-1M

Printed in U. S. A.



Slaton's application for membership in Rotary International, dated February 28, 1925. Right: Harry H. Rogers, of San Antonio, Texas, then governor of the old 13th District, later a president of Rotary International.

compromise; that even right and wrong are relative. Understanding these things begets patience, tolerance, open-mindedness, respect for the other fellow's rights and opinions.

How greatly we needed those qualities in Slaton—still need them! And the whole tendency of Rotary has been to supply them, which, to my mind, is one of Rotary's crowning achievements. Rotary is accomplishing the seemingly contradictory task of making men more individual and at the same time more sociable.

That Rotary inspires a man to have confidence in himself so that he can stand on his feet in public and state his thoughts coherently and expound his convictions effectively, will be attested by Rotarians everywhere. Rubbing elbows and exchanging viewpoints with one's fellows begets good sportsmanship and removes the temptation to make-believe.

Many a citizen of Slaton can testify that in Rotary he lost that forlorn feeling of loneliness and aloofness and discovered that he is appreciated; that he is an integral part of his community; that, after all, his one big business in life is to live; that while no one business is "most important," all necessary labor is honorable and that his own business is useful, worthy and dignified—not his master, but a link to connect his life with the pulsating world about him; a means for the development and expression of his own personality; his opportunity to ren-

der useful and necessary service to humanity.

Many a Slaton citizen, through Rotary, has found himself. With increased self-confidence, he is learning modestly to esteem his own talents and all the while growing in the esteem of his fellowmen. And from all this happiness results—inevitably!

Rotary therefore means much to my town because it has done and is doing so much for my town. It is many things in our community life. It is a balance wheel; a cementing, cohesive, unifying force; a leaven, a lubricant, an attitude, an inspiration, a subtle influence.

Rotary is an essence that sweetens and

perfumes human intercourse. It would now be as impossible to trace and define Rotary's influence, diffused as it is throughout the warp and woof of Slaton's life, as it would be to draw an imaginary circle to confine the fragrance of a powerful perfume! It is becoming, slowly but noticeably, a part of us. It must abide, because, happy as we are in realization of what Rotary means to my town, a far weightier consideration is what it can be made to mean in the years to come.

The town that has in it a properly functioning Rotary club has a soul. My town has abundant reason to cherish Rotary—its soul!

Old Rome's Three Daughters

[Continued from page 11]

and in touch with Asia Minor and Greece. Between the European of the north and the Greek-Levantine of the south-east, lie the brilliant Florentine who gives the tone to the whole Italy, the deep and somber Venetian, and the Roman whose very name is a portrait.

Thus the three nations which we would picture as units for purposes of comparison reveal themselves as complex gamuts of types and shades of character. And, curiously enough, there are subtle relations between this and that subtype of Italian and this and that subtype of Frenchman or of Spaniard. The Massif Central of France gives forth Spanish types in both looks and character, and there is a profound connection between Venice and Spain which Florence does not in the least suggest: the color of their painters, the rich and somber hues . . .

But now has come the time to give back a little of what we have taken away from Latinity. The nations which speak languages issued from the Latin mother have, of course, in common a tradition and, what is perhaps more living and effective, a facility for mutual influence which more distant nations cannot en-

joy. Thus the most striking fact about their three literatures is their constant interaction. Form and finish for Italy, powerful original stimulus for Spain, method and continuity for France are the gifts which the three nations bring to each other and through which they mutually fecundate their common art.

Between the three, they contribute to European civilization more than half—if such things can be calculated—of its permanent values. They constitute a solid bulwark of realism, of concrete creations, which force the more vaporous and shapeless Nordic strain to come down to earth and become tangible and human.

They teach the Nordics the joys of intellectual-sensual life in the artistic creations of Renaissance Italy; the art of precise and concrete thinking in the works of the French philosophers and moralists; the art of creating and representing man in the portraits of Spanish painters and above all in the unsurpassed characters of Don Quixote and Don Juan.

Tossed this way and that by the ephemeral waves of politics, the three nations keep, nevertheless, beneath it all a close natural touch as three sister muses of culture.

Italy

*Still gleams your bay of Naples in the sun;
Your Apennines yet lift their frosted
heights
Above foothills where purple vineyards
run,
Row after row, all bathed in magic lights
Your soft warm skies alone know how
to shed.
Within the Vatican Raphael breathes
On frescoed walls a glory never dead,*

*And shares with Angelo Rome's fadeless
wreaths.
Then, too, I know your gondoliers sing
Back there, where lovely moonlight stabs
the heart;
And yet, I long for only one sweet thing—
Of youth, of love, of floating breeze a
part—
A thing that cannot change nor hold
regrets:
The far-flung fragrance of your violets.*
—IDA NORTON MUNSON

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Helps for the Program Makers

The following references have been selected to save the time of the program speaker. Specific outlines for programs suggested in Pamphlet 251 (listed here by weeks) can be obtained on request from the Secretariat of Rotary International.

* * *

FOURTH WEEK (JUNE)—Installation of Officers (Club Service)

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS—

No. 124—**Installation of Officers.** Secretariat of Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, gratis.

FIFTH WEEK (JUNE)—Open

FIRST WEEK (JULY)—Getting Under Way (Club Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

Reviving Club Interest (A Case History—editorial), June 33, 1934.

Surveying the Program Interests of Members (Time to Take Stock—editorial), Aug. 33, 1934.

Lo! The Poor President. Ed. Doudna. July, 1931.

Hi! Lo! The President. Ed. Doudna. Sept., 1931.

PAPERS—

No. 306—**Getting Under Way.** From the Secretariat of Rotary International, gratis.

SECOND WEEK (JULY)—Aims and Objects Plan (Club Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

What Rotary Means to My Town. This issue, page 33.

Aims and Objects Plan—Its Possibilities (editorial), Dec., 1932.

Rotary's Four Lane Highway. Chesley R. Perry. Feb., 1933.

Rotary Source of Strength. Frederick R. Burley. Dec., 1932.

Has Rotary a Future? Raymond J. Knoepfle. June, 1933.

PAPERS—

No. 208—**The Aims and Objects Plan.** No. 205—**The Program of Rotary and the Organization of a Rotary Club to Achieve the Program.**

No. 226—**Rotary Committees at Work.** No. 204—**The Aims and Objects Plan.** From the Secretariat of Rotary International, gratis.

* * *

More Suggestions for Club Programs

ADVENTURES IN FRIENDSHIP (International Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

Old Rome's Three Daughters. Salvador de Madariaga. This issue, page 8.

Grasse, City of Exotic Scents. Padraig Colum. July, 1934.

Secret of French Stability. John Brangwyn. Sept., 1934.

France—Land of Contradictions. Howard Vincent O'Brien. Dec., 1929.

Spain—Yesterday and Today. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Sept., 1929.

(See also "Adventures in Friendship" in previous issues of THE ROTARIAN.)

BOOKS—

A Short History of Italy. Henry Dwight Sedgwick. Houghton Mifflin, N. Y., \$3.50.

The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci. D. Merejkowski. Modern Library Series, \$1.00.

Spanish Raggle-Taggle. Walter Starkie. Dutton, N. Y., \$3.50.

Provence. Ford Madox Ford. J. P. Lippincott, N. Y., \$3.00.

Morning in Gascony. J. Hudson. Appleton, N. Y., \$2.50.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP (Vocational Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

Railroads: Government Ownership? (a debate). Yes, by Burton K. Wheeler. No, by Samuel O. Dunn. This issue, pages 13 and 15.

Other Magazines—

Railroad Problems. J. J. Riley. *Vital Speeches of the Day*, Apr. 22, 1935.

Railroading Moves Ahead. Ralph Budd. *Atlantic*, May, 1935.

The Real Revolution in Railroading. Harwood F. Merrill. *Reader's Digest* (Condensed from *Forbes*), May, 1935.

Troubles of the Railroads. *Nation's Business*, May, 1935.

How Can the State Do Business. Stuart Chase. *Current History*, May, 1935.

Government in Business. A. W. Atwood. *Saturday Evening Post*, Jan. 19, 1935.

Governments in Business Have Always Made a Failure of It. F. G. R. Gordon. *National Republic*, Dec., 1934.

Government in Business. A. E. Morgan. *Atlantic*, July, 1934.

Towards Nationalized Railroads. W. M. Daniels. *Current History*, Jan., 1935.

(See also **Britain's New Deal**. This issue, page 27.)

PAMPHLETS—

"**Mistaken Enthusiasm**" and Where It Has Landed Us. *Canada's Railway Troubles*. E. W. Beatty. Canadian Pacific Railway.

Report of the Transportation Conference of 1933-34. First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEISURE (Plan for Living)

From THE ROTARIAN—

A "Secret Room" for Every Man. Lorado Taft. This issue, page 7.

New Leisure to Learn. L. V. Jacks. May, 1934.

What Is the Promise of Modern Life? Farnsworth Crowder. Aug., 1934.

Art and the Business Man. R. G. Stott. Jan., 1935.

Give Your Hobby Its Head. Ray Giles. Feb., 1935.

Other Magazines—

Modern Sculpture Sees Humor in Life. *Country Life*, May, 1934.

PAPERS—

686 C—Community Facilities for the Constructive Use of Leisure Time. Secretariat of Rotary International, gratis.

BOOKS—

Enjoying Pictures. Clive Bell. Harcourt Brace, N. Y., \$3.00.

Purpose and Admiration—A Lay Study of the Visual Arts. J. E. Barton. Stokes, N. Y., \$3.00.

Art and Nature Appreciation. George Opdyke. Macmillan, N. Y., \$3.50.

A Grammar of the Arts. Sir Charles Holmes. Macmillan, N. Y., \$2.50.

Modelling and Sculpture in the Making. (In the How to Do It Series.) Sargeant Jagger. Studio Publishing Co., \$3.50.

Making a Water Color. (In the How to Do It Series.) George Pearse Ennis. Studio Publishing Company, N. Y., \$4.10.

MEXICO (*Convention*). Start with Ed. Johnson's "Twenty Hours of Inspiration," and L. W. Ramsey's "For Those Who Would Explore." This issue, pages 16 and 19, respectively.

Other articles from THE ROTARIAN—

Rotary Fiesta. Julio Zetina. May, 1935.
So You and Ted Are Going Too! Violet Coulter. May, 1935.

One Week Isn't Enough. Ernesto Aguilar. April, 1935.

Mexico—Every Man an Artist. René d'Harnoncourt. April, 1935.

Civilization Without a Wheel. George W. Gray. Feb., 1935.

Land of the Plumed Serpent. James Sawders. Mar., 1935.

BOOKS—

Spanish for Your Mexican Visit. Frances Toor. Argus Book Shop. Chicago, \$1.00.
Guide to Mexico. Frances Toor. Argus Book Shop. Chicago, \$1.50.

Pan-American Dictionary and Travel Guide (English and Spanish). Lewis Sell. International Dictionary Co., N. Y., \$2.50.

Terry's Guide to Mexico. T. Philip Terry. Hingham, Mass., \$3.50.

Fiesta in Mexico. Erna Ferguson. Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y., \$3.00.

Beautiful Mexico. Vernon Quinn. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., N. Y. \$4.00.

Viva Mexico! Charles Macomb Flandreau. D. Appleton-Century Co., N. Y. \$1.00.

RECOVERY IN ENGLAND (International Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—
Britain's New Deal. Stephen King-Hall. This issue, page 27.

England Sees It Through. Harold Callender. Feb., 1934.

The World Turns the Corner. Rudolf Holsti. Mar., 1934.

Other Magazines—
The Changing Face of Britain. *Current History*, Mar., 1935.

New Deal for Great Britain. H. E. Scarborough. *Literary Digest*, Feb. 9, 1935.

Britain Consolidates Recovery. I. F. Mar-
cosson. *Saturday Evening Post*, Oct. 13, 1934.

Britain Turns the Corner. G. Elton. *Cur-
rent History*, Aug., 1934.

How Britain Revived. R. G. Swing. *Har-
per's*, Nov., 1934.

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cago Social Scientists' survey of Ro-
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Chats on Contributors

LORADO TAFT, A "Secret Room" for Every Man, sculptor, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last month by working "as usual" at his studio in Chicago, despite the flood of congratulatory messages. He has long been associated with the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Chicago, and his alma mater, the University of Illinois. Among his many well-known monuments in stone: *The Fountain of Time*, Chicago; *Columbus Memorial Fountain*, Washington, D. C.; and *The Pioneers*, at his birthplace, Elwood, Illinois. . . . **Salvador de Madariaga**, *Old Rome's Three Daughters*, engineer, teacher, and diplomat, is not a new name in these columns, as readers of his *The Anarchy in Men's Minds* (Jan. 1934) will recall. His career as a statesman began in 1922, at age 36, when he won honor as director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations. He has been Spanish ambassador to the United States (1931) and to France (1932-34), and is now Spanish permanent delegate to the League and a fellow of Exeter College at Oxford.

* * *

Burton K. Wheeler is a leading advocate for government ownership of the railroads in the United States. Massachusetts born, he went to Michigan for his legal education, and in 1906, after admission to the Montana bar, began practice in Butte. He has been a member of the United States Senate for the last two terms (1923-35). . . . **Samuel O. Dunn**, spokesman for the railroads, got his vocational start and economic bent as a thirteen-year-old youngster setting type for "hot" editorials on a newspaper in western Kansas. Before going to the *Railway Age*, of which he is now the editor, he wrote editorials for the *Kansas City Journal* and the *Chicago Tribune*. . . . **Leonidas W. Ramsey**, *For Those Who Would Explore*, is a trained landscape architect, and heads an advertising agency with offices in Davenport, Iowa, and in Chicago, Illinois. He is a frequent—and understanding—visitor to Mexico, and is author of the best-selling *Time Out for Adventure*.

* * *

William Lowe Bryan, *Any Good Thing Out of Nazareth?* has been president of the University of Indiana at Bloomington, his alma mater, since 1902, and has been a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching since 1910. He is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Bloomington, Indiana.

* * *



Caricature of Sr. Madariaga, by Derso, well known European cartoonist.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, Britain's *New Deal*, a former contributor to THE ROTARIAN, is a popular English author and speaker over the British Broadcasting Company network. He is a member of the research staff of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. . . . **Walter B. Pitkin**, *Young Men and Closed Doors*, needs no introduction to readers of these columns. His series of articles on new careers for youth began in the March ROTARIAN.

* * *



Leonidas W. Ramsey

W. G. Tucker, *Golf—Royal and Ancient*, is an English sports writer and commentator. . . . **Soichi Saito**, *Japan's First Rotary Camp*, a member of the Rotary Club of Tokyo, Japan, holds the classification: Y.M.C.A. . . . **J. Edward Cain**, *Rotary's Alert Younger Brothers*, a glass retailer, is a Sacramento, California, Rotarian. . . . **Roy A. Baldwin**, *What Rotary Means to My Town*, first-prize winner in the contest for manuscripts on that subject (limited to Rotary clubs in towns with population of 5,000 or less) is an attorney and a charter member of the Slaton, Texas, Rotary Club. He was president of his club for one-and-a-half terms, and at present is serving as program chairman.

* * *

Ed. R. Johnson, *Twenty Hours of Inspiration*, the busy chairman of the 1935 Convention Committee of Rotary International, is a past vice president and district governor. He lives in Roanoke, Virginia, where he is president of the Virginia Supply Company and the Roanoke Securities Corporation, and an officer or director of several other business and financial institutions.

Left to right: Authors-of-the-Month Dunn, Wheeler, Baldwin, Taft, and Tucker.

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